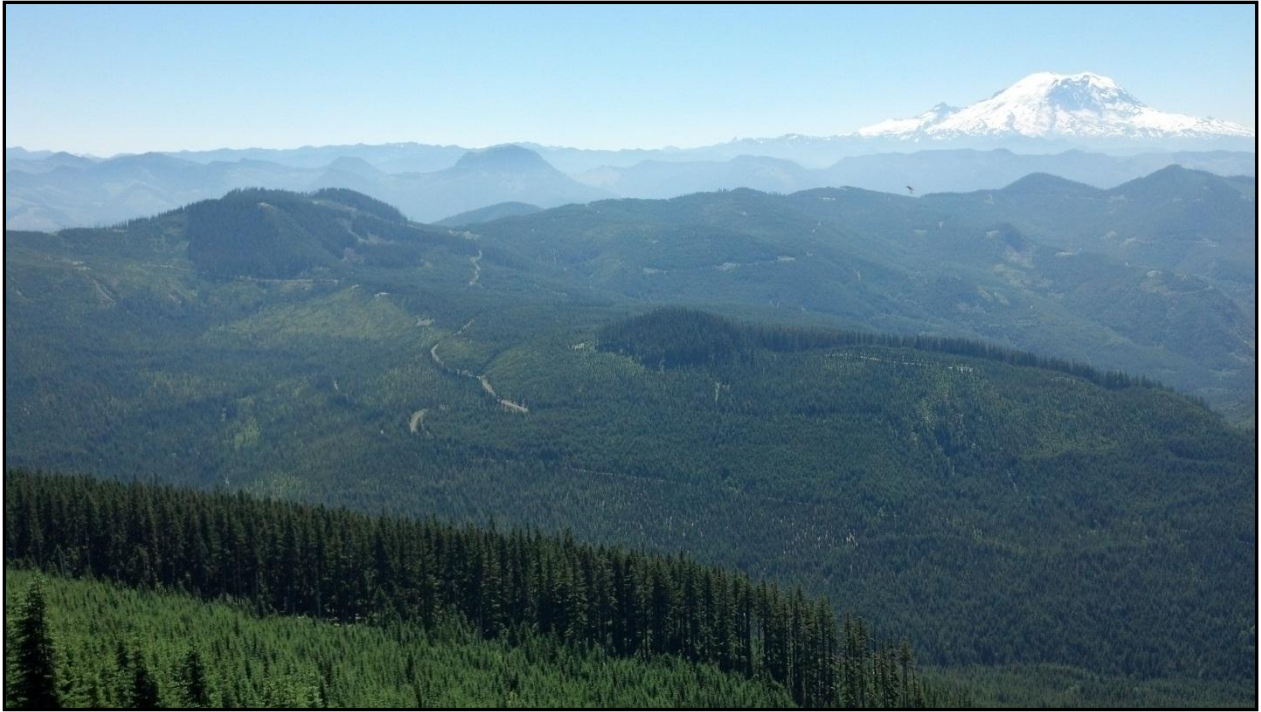


Restoration Thinning Project Report

Cedar River and South Fork Tolt River Municipal Watersheds

2013



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1.0 Background

Upland Restoration Thinning (RT) is the active ecologically-driven treatment of relatively young and dense second-growth forests that have relatively low biological diversity and are in or approaching the competitive exclusion stage of forest succession. The RT program in the Cedar River Municipal Watershed (Cedar) was established by the Cedar River Watershed Habitat Conservation Plan (CRW-HCP) in the year 2000 with the goal of developing complex habitat and accelerating late-successional forest habitat characteristics. A similar program was adopted for the South Fork Tolt River Municipal Watershed (Tolt) in 2011. Prior to these programs, an analogous pre-commercial thinning program treated young forest stands in the Cedar with commercial forestry goals (e.g., maximizing individual tree growth for future harvest by creating evenly spaced trees, often of a single species). The RT program is defined more specifically in the Cedar River Municipal Watershed Upland Forest Habitat Restoration Strategic Plan (2008), and treatment priorities are specified in the Landscape Synthesis Framework for the Cedar River Watershed Habitat Conservation Plan (2009). Through the planning process that developed these detailed documents, RT treatment units were identified based on their current age, height, and stand condition, and prioritized based on their proximity to highly valued habitat (e.g., old-growth forest, riparian, and wetland areas).

RT projects have been implemented in the Cedar since 2000, with planning and implementation occurring on an annual cycle. This is the first year of RT in the Tolt. Treatment prescriptions have evolved through an adaptive management process as project monitoring informs whether goals and objectives are being attained. Budgeting for RT projects under the CRW-HCP were scheduled to sunset in 2014, but programs spending targets have been reached following the 2013 season. This plan provides descriptions and treatment plans for individual forest units identified for treatment in 2013.

1.1 2013 RT Project Overview

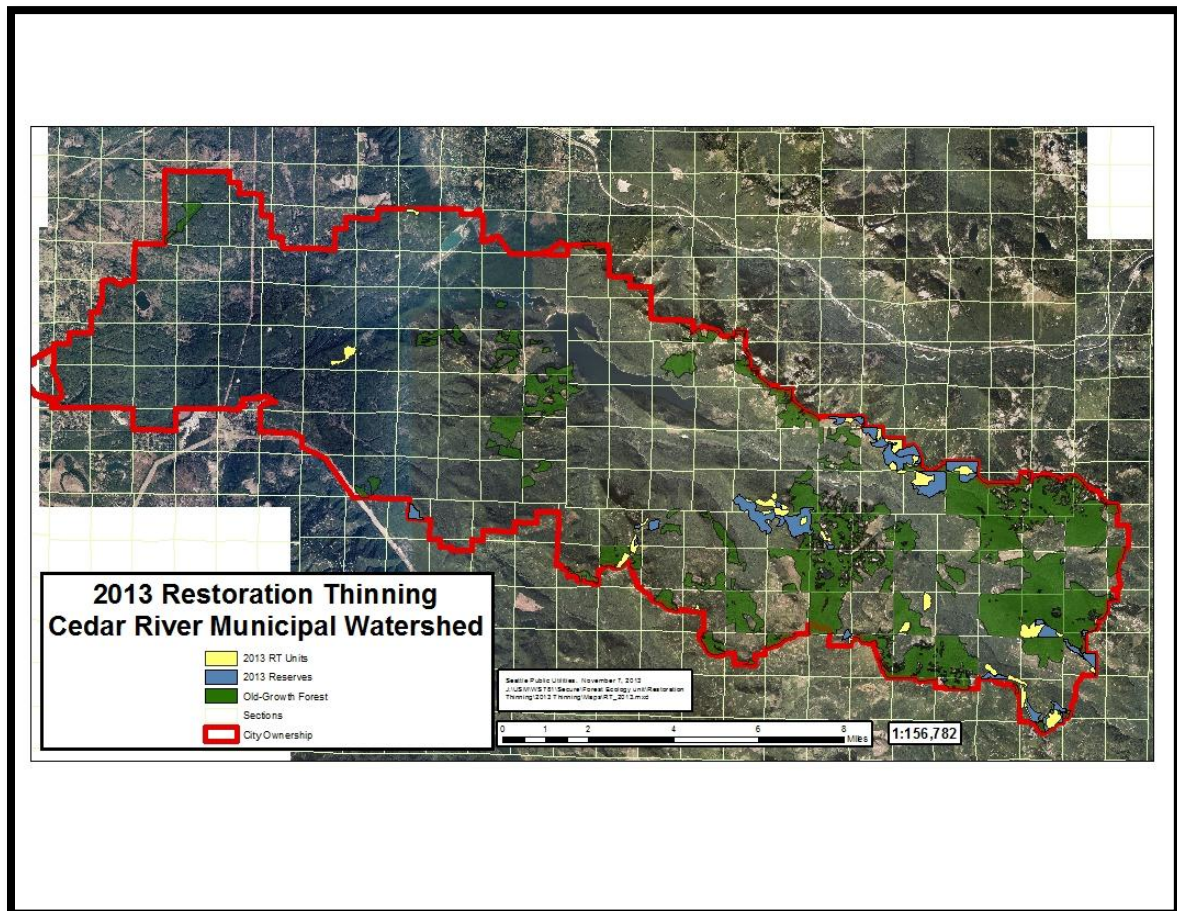
The areas prioritized for RT in 2013 were:

- Left over units from the snow-shortened 2012 RT season (363 acres) in the 150 and 300 road systems;
- Remnant young forest stands in the 200 and 600 road systems;
- Other potentially suitable stands as identified by the Landscape Synthesis Framework; and,
- Areas on the south ridge (30 road system) of the Tolt.

All totaled, 34 RT units were identified in the Cedar encompassing 929 acres, and seven units were identified in the Tolt encompassing 255 acres. In addition, 1,505 acres of young forest in the Cedar was designated as unthinned reserves because they either already had patchy tree distributions that would not likely be ecologically improved upon by active restoration treatments, had a relatively large component of trees too big for RT, or had other physical constraints to treatment (e.g., steep rocky cliffs, no road access).

Seasonal restrictions played their role in the 2013 RT season; namely snow, wildlife, fire hazard, and labor. Snow limited access to many of the high elevation (>4,000' asl) units through the Spring and into July. Only a few of the units were not in proximity to old-growth forest where potential impacts to nesting wildlife species of concern (e.g., northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, northern goshawk) prohibits treatment until after September 22nd. In conjunction with the wildlife concerns, industrial fire precautions were at levels three and four in August, meaning that chainsaws could not be used in the forest for a full day of work until almost the beginning of September. And finally, the availability of labor to one of the primary contractors of the program was limited by his commitments to work in Alaska and his ability to obtain work visas for additional crew members because of the U.S. federal government shutdown.

That said, one RT contractor (Coronel) worked from 8/27 to 11/1 while the other (Ramirez) worked from 9/5 to 10/30, and all the units (41) and areas (1,184 acres) were completed to the treatment specifications. The contractor costs of \$236,958 equates to \$200/acre, significantly less than was projected.



2.0 Goals and Objectives

The overarching goal of RT is to accelerate the development of complex habitat in the near-term and late-successional and old-growth forest conditions in the long-term.

Objectives of RT include:

- Reduce competition among trees.
- Stimulate tree growth.
- Increase light penetration under the top tree canopy.
- Increase tree and understory plant species diversity.
- Accelerate forest development beyond the competitive exclusion stage towards a more biologically diverse stage.
- Extend the forest development stand initiation stage such that diverse species become established and diverse stand structures develop.
- Reduce long-term fire hazard.
- Increase resilience to catastrophic windthrow, insect, or disease outbreak.

Additional ecological objectives considered in 2013, including methods developed to achieve those objectives are to:

- Provide multiple development pathways for variable forest stand structures.
 - Variable residual tree densities and tree sizes; stand scale reserves; numerous skips.
- Increase connectivity and structural variability of riparian areas.
 - Buffer or retain higher tree densities along streams and inner gorges.
 - Provide habitat connectivity between forest and wet meadows, primarily for elk and deer.
- Maintain/increase huckleberry growing space in designated areas where tree growth could be limiting.

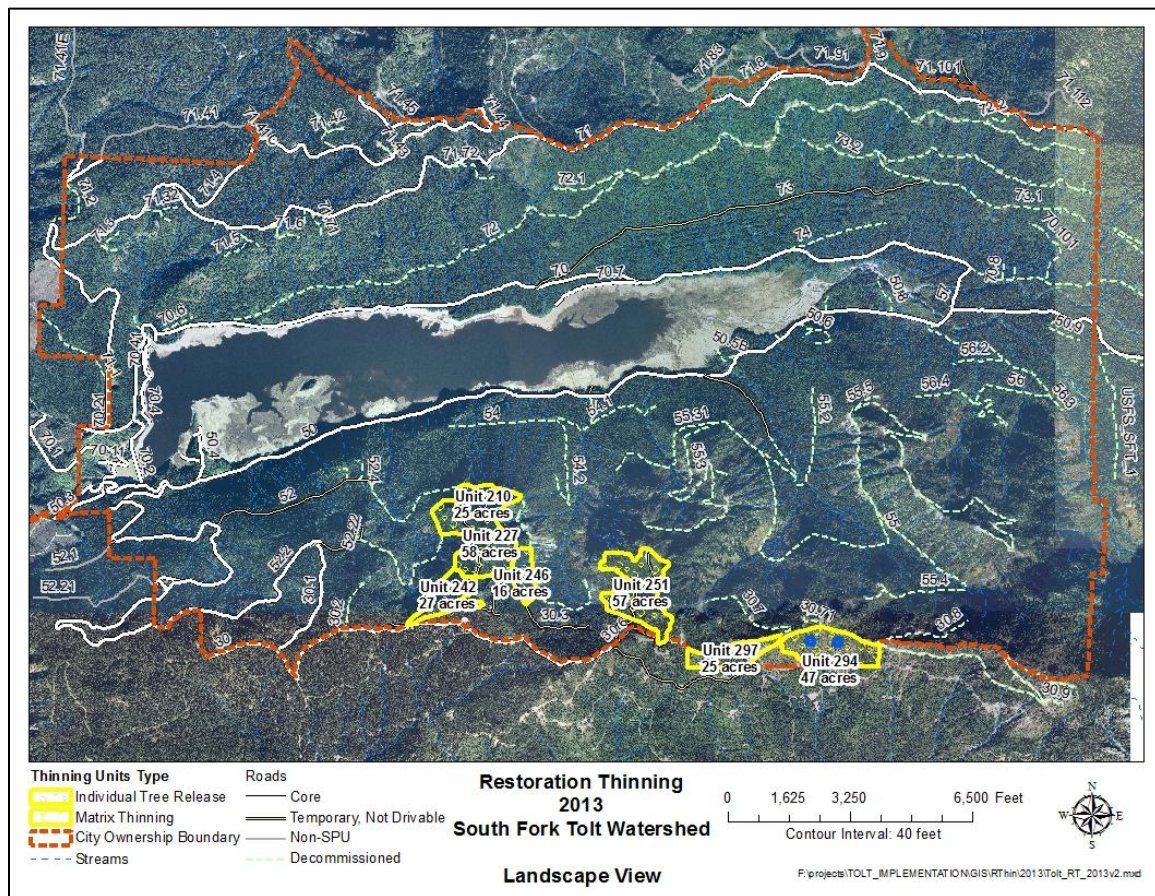
2.1 Landscape Perspective

Each unit can be characterized by its unique features and how it relates to other features on the landscape. Relatively high elevation units, for example, contain many unique features such as talus slopes, rock outcroppings, and shrub openings, as well as stands of old-growth forests adjacent to and within the landscape planning area. Three key landscape criteria shaped the thinking behind individual thinning prescriptions including decisions to place areas in reserve status:

- Individual unit objectives and unique features (e.g., what special characteristics does a particular unit have when compared to other units and how should the unit objectives be tailored to protect, enhance, and promote those features?).

- The location and characteristics of old-growth forests and special habitats relative to the thinning units (e.g., what locations and characteristics of nearby old growth and special habitats are unique that we should consider them in the prescriptions?).
- The proximity and location to previously thinned stands (e.g., what should be done differently now considering the prescriptions and ecological response of nearby previously thinned stands?).

Additional details can be found on the maps of each thinning unit later in this report.



3.0 Costs, Area Treated, and Compliance

For 2013, the total area treated was 1,184 acres at a cost of \$236,958.00 for an average cost per acre of \$200.13 (Table 1). All work was paid at an hourly rate that was bid prior to the start of work. A not-to-exceed (NTE) amount was established at 133% of the respective contractors winning bid price. All work was completed for \$93,343.00 less than the overall NTE amount.

Compliance plots were measured at a density of roughly one plot for every two acres of treatment with a minimum of four plots per unit. Plots were intended to be distributed throughout the unit. Treatment quality exceeded 89% for each unit.

4.0 Unit Summaries

This section provides the information specific to each unit. Table 1 summarizes unit information, treatments, and post-thinning tree densities. The table also shows information for units designated as reserve (or untreated). Maps showing each thinned unit follows the table.

11/19/2013

Cedar River Municipal Watershed																																
Unit	Road System	Location			Elevation (')	Acres		Treatment Prescription							Contractor ①	Date Completed	Compliance Plots		Trees Per Acre			Average DBH (")	Post-Treatment Abundance (%) ②								Cost (\$)	
		T	R	S		Treatment	Reserve	Spacing (')	Diameter Limit (")	Species to Cut	Skips (1/5 acre)	Gaps (1/5 acre)	Lop/Pile ③	Comments			#	Quality (%)	Min	Average	Max		DF	MH	NF	RA	RC	SF	WH	WP	Total	Cost/Acre
110	Via Green River Roads	21	8	4	1,520 - 1,880	0	47							Developing nicely; hard to reach; four acres of dense hemlock.																		
137	22	23	8	33	2,760 - 3,000	17	0	16	5	SF>WH	4	0	N		Coronel	10/4	9	98	250	644	1,000	8.2	1	0	0	0	5	35	59	0	6,237	367
CTUT ④	61	22	8	18	1,160 - 1,400	66	0	16	5	WH	0	0	N	Cutting only understory WH. Consider only WH <7" in spacing.	Coronel	10/2	38	99	0	159	320	2.6	0	0	0	1	7	0	92	0	8,526	129
21.4	150	22	10	19	3,560 - 4,240	14	45	13/18	5	SF	2	0	N	Space 18' from NF, DF, and WWP.	Ramirez	9/19	7	97	400	479	750	3.4	0	37	3	0	0	58	1	0	2,408	172
28.2	150	22	10	20	3,510 - 4,240	17	42	13	6	SF	3	0	N	Pull slash 10' from trail.	Ramirez	9/6	9	96	260	304	360	4.2	1	0	1	0	1	87	9	0	3,210	189
43	150	22	10	27, 34	3,440 - 4,680	45	119	16	5	SF>WH<NF	7	0	N		Coronel	10/18	23	100	200	354	650	4.4	1	16	7	0	0	77	0	0	9,424	209
58	150	22	10	33	2,440 - 4,280	76	173	15	6	SF>WH<DF	9	0	N	25' stream buffer.	Ramirez	9/16	24	100	150	310	550	6.4	12	0	18	4	2	48	15	0	7,448	98
84A	150	22	10	29	2,720 - 3,320	19	132	15	6	SF>WH<DF	4	0	N		Ramirez	9/12	10	100	100	280	400	7.4	79	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	2,356	124
84B	150	22	10	29, 32, 33	2,760 - 3,240	11		16	6	SF>WH<DF	3	0	N		Ramirez	9/12	6	100	100	300	600	5.3	72	0	0	0	17	6	6	0	1,265	115
84C	150	22	10	28	3,500 - 3,900	21		13	6	SF	3	0	N	Should have thinned NF too.	Ramirez	9/18	11	98	400	532	600	5.1	3	10	41	0	0	44	3	0	3,612	172
85	150	22	10	29	2,920 - 4,160	51	100	13	7	SF	8	0	N	Pull slash 10' from trail.	Ramirez	9/11	26	97	150	325	600	4.7	1	5	0	0	0	75	20	1	10,404	204
18A	200	21	9	15	4,000 - 4,160	8	0	15	5	SF	0	0	N		Coronel	10/21	4	97	200	463	700	7.2	0	5	0	0	0	89	5	0	4,435	554
19 ⑤	200	21	9	8	3,760 - 4,200	32	0	45	8	All	0	0	N	Individual tree release.	Coronel	10/15	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,049	95
64A	200	21	9	5.8	3,840 - 4,320	30	7	15	5	SF	9	0	N		Coronel	10/14	15	99	200	510	800	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	95	5	0	9,355	312
64B	200	21	9	4.5	3,480 - 4,160	11	7	15	5	SF>WH	2	0	N		Coronel	10/7	5	100	600	720	900	8.2	4	0	0	0	0	82	14	0	4,435	403
103	200	21	9	4	2,680 - 3,480	0	33							Too steep; bisected by 40-60' cliff band; Pacific yew present; stream erosion concerns.																		
73	300	21	10	6	3,080 - 3,800	18	19	14	5	SF>WH	2	0	N	25' buffer on Findley Creek.	Ramirez	10/9	9	100	200	306	400	4.9	0	0	15	0	2	82	2	0	2,772	154
104	300	21	9	1	2,300 - 4,080	15	178	14	6	SF>WH	4	0	N		Ramirez	10/9	8	100	150	256	450	4.2	2	5	12	0	12	44	24	0	2,505	167
127A	300	22	9	35	3,520 - 3,650	7	227	15	6	SF	1	0	N		Ramirez	9/23	4	100	300	463	850	5.8	3	3	0	0	0	57	38	0	1,309	187
127B	300	22	9	35	3,600 - 3,880	45		13	6	SF	6	0	N		Ramirez	9/26	23	99	250	517	850	6.2	1	5	0	0	0	75	20	0	8,280	184
127C	300	22	9	36	3,680 - 3,880	10		13	5	SF	3	0	N		Ramirez	10/7	5	100	350	440	550	3.5	0	32	0	0	0	68	0	0	1,870	187
127D	300	22	9	36	3,840 - 4,200	35		14	5	SF	6	0	N		Ramirez	10/7	18	92	150	614	1,150	4.2	0	17	5	0	0	57	22	0	6,545	187
127F	300	21	9	2	3,640 - 4,040	11		16	6	SF>WH	2	0	N		Ramirez	9/23	6	95	300	342	400	5.7	2	0	0	0	0	93	5	0	1,870	170
131	300	22	9	35, 36	3,080 - 3,600	13	0	15	6	SF>WH	3	0	N		Ramirez	10/8	7	100	350	507	700	6.7	10	0	3	0	17	37	34	0	2,145	165
19A	550	21	11	19	4,280 - 4,400	9	1	14	6	SF	2	0	N		Ramirez	10/17	5	97	300	400	500	5.9	0	25	8	0	0	68	0	0	2,241	249
26A	550	21	10	13	4,280 - 4,920	96	70	15	5	SF>WH	14	3	Y	Lop/pile in gaps and within 100' of road.	Ramirez	10/18	44	98	0	241	600	3.2	1	16	13	0	0	70	1	0	21,888	228
26B	550	21	10	13	4,280 - 4,920	8		15	5	SF	0	3	Y	Lop/piled in gaps.	Ramirez	10/16	4	100	150	275	450	1.2	5	18	23	0	0	55	0	0	2,384	298
46	550	21	10	23	3,320 - 4,120	0	20							Previously ID'd as a reserve.																		
48	550	21	11	18, 19	4,720 - 4,880	0	8							<15' tall; patchy with huckleberries.																		
105	550	21	11	19	4,200 - 4,720	0	43							Steep; small trees <6'; patchy to 5,000 tpa; outside hydro boundary.																		
141	550	21	11	19	4,760 - 4,880	0	33							Patchy with open huckleberry "highways" and dense pockets; twisted snow boles.																		

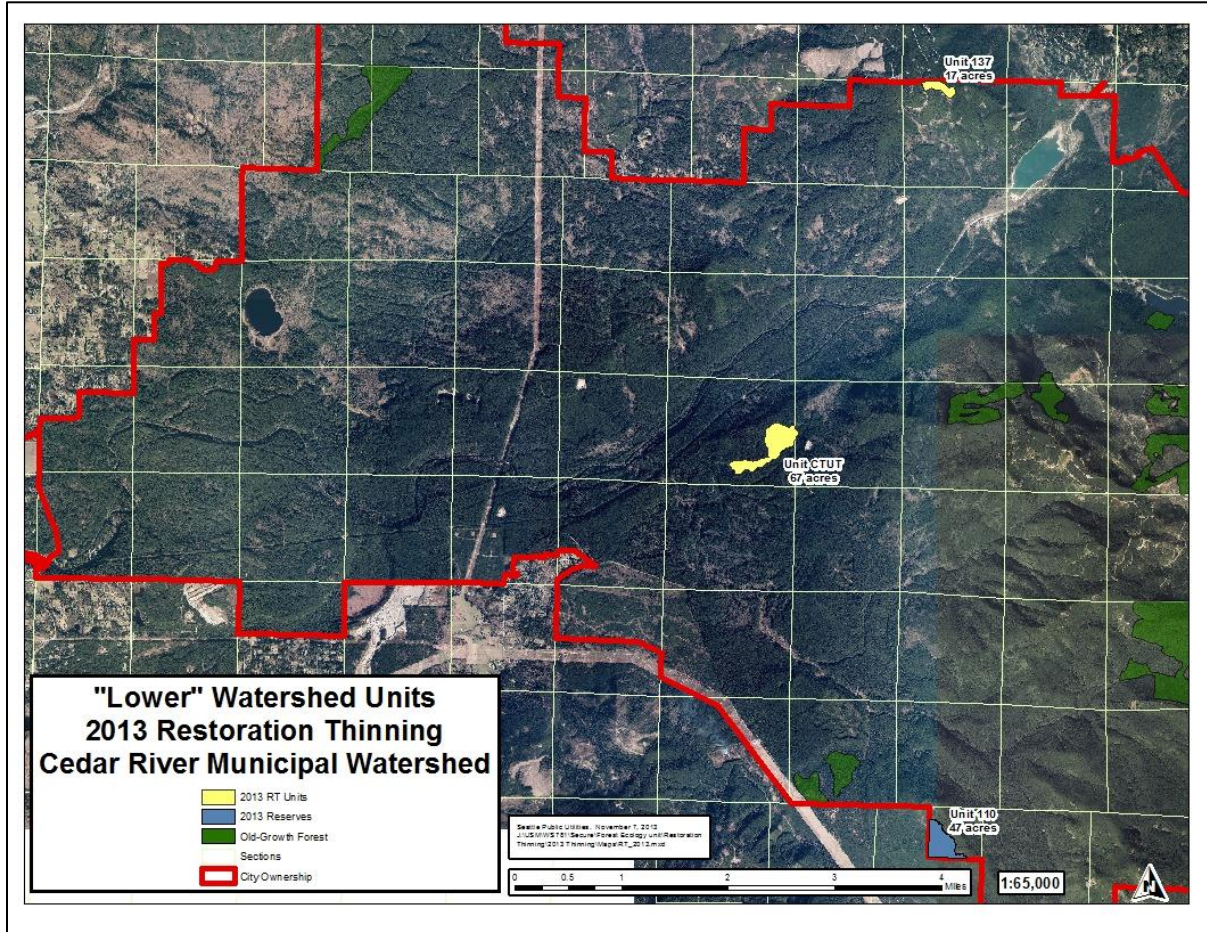
Table 1. 2013 Restoration Thinning Data (continued)

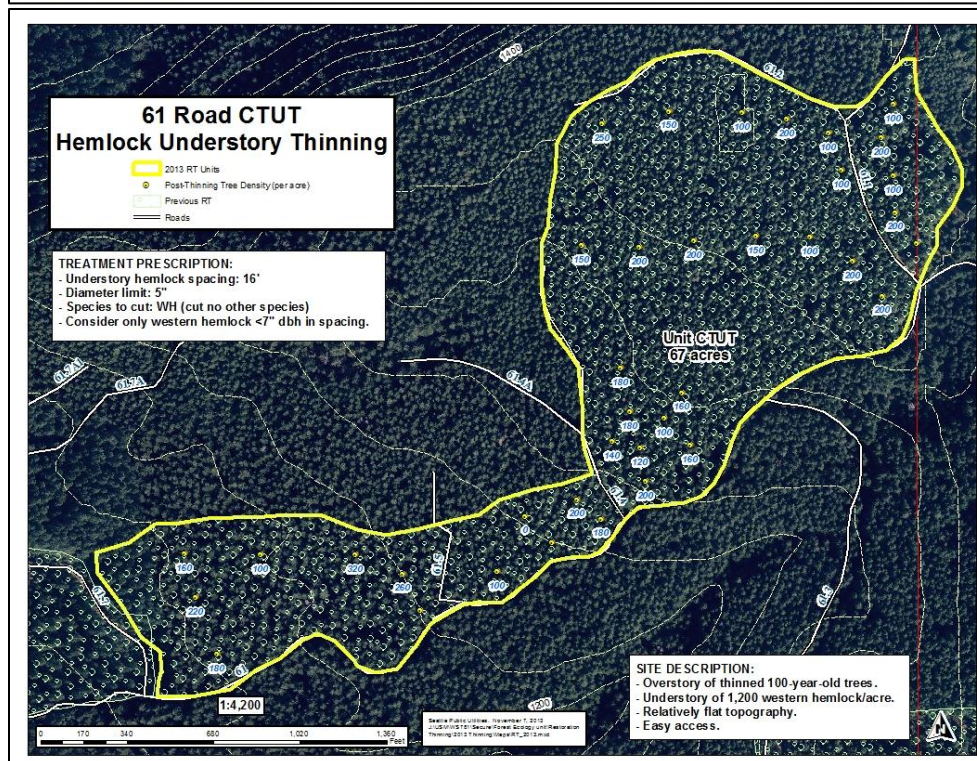
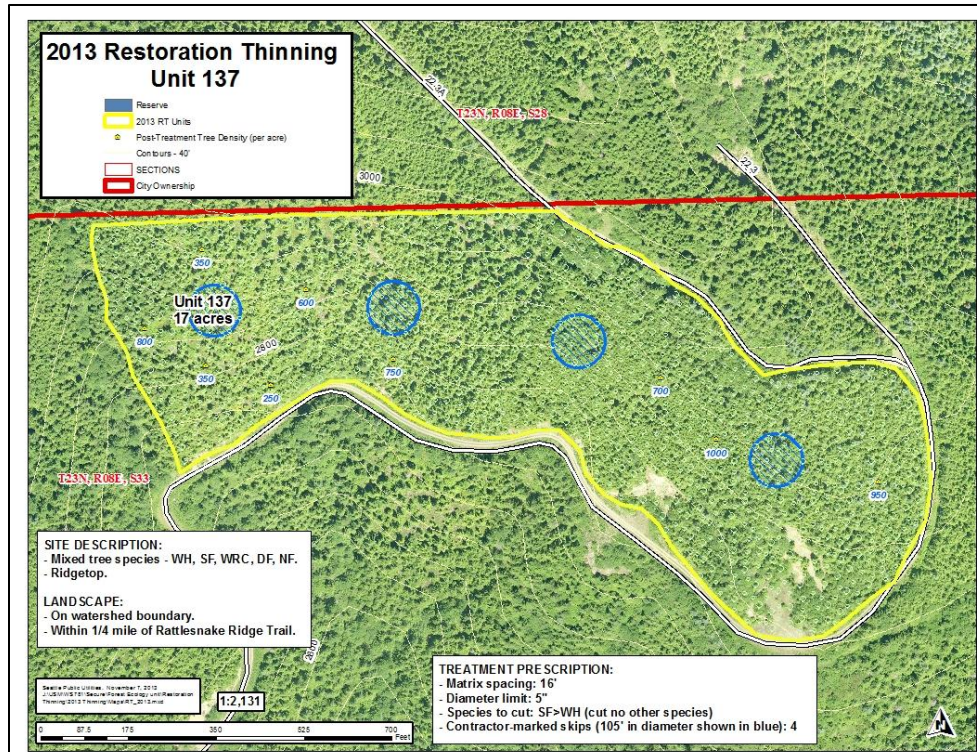
11/19/2013

Cedar River Municipal Watershed																																
Unit	Road System	Location			Elevation (')	Acres		Treatment Prescription							Contractor ①	Date Completed	Compliance Plots		Trees Per Acre			Average DBH (")	Post-Treatment Abundance (%) ②								Cost (\$)	
		T	R	S		Treatment	Reserve	Spacing (')	Diameter Limit (")	Species to Cut	Skips (1/5 acre)	Gaps (1/5 acre)	Lop/Pile ③	Comments			#	Quality (%)	Min	Average	Max		DF	MH	NF	RA	RC	SF	WH	WP	Total	Cost/Acre
12	600	21	10	23	3,080 - 3,400	0	34							Adjacent part is included in unit 12A.																		
12A	600	21	10	23	2,960 - 3,240	29	0	16	6	SF	9	0	N		Ramirez/Coronel	11/1	15	100	350	523	850	7.1	6	0	0	0	2	83	9	0	7,221	249
12B	600	21	10	25, 26	3,360 - 3,560	29	0	16	6	SF	9	0	N		Ramirez	10/29	15	96	300	607	1,050	7.3	12	0	2	0	2	74	12	0	7,221	249
35.1	600	21	10	18, 19	3,360 - 3,680	0	19							Bigger trees; surrounded by thinned units.																		
35.2	600	21	10	19	3,680 - 3,840	6	0	14	6	SF	2	0	N		Ramirez/Coronel	10/22	4	100	500	538	600	8.4	0	0	7	0	0	91	2	0	1,284	214
93	600	21	11	30	3,200 - 3,320	0	39							Valley bottom meadow; previously ID'd as a reserve.																		
100	600	21	10	9	2,760 - 3,160	44	0	15	5	SF>WH	10	0	N		Ramirez/Coronel	10/29	22	95	200	432	650	7.0	20	0	1	0	7	58	14	0	8,712	198
101A	600	21	10	25	3,600 - 3,800	33	109	15	5	SF	9	6	Y	Lop/pile in gaps and within 100' of road.	Ramirez	10/22	17	89	0	471	1,450	5.3	1	32	2	0	0	64	1	0	8,184	248
101B	600	21	10	25	3,720 - 3,880	10		15	5	SF	0	0	N		Ramirez	10/22	5	94	300	700	1,300	6.0	0	43	4	0	0	53	0	0	2,480	248
101C	600	21	10	25, 36	4,040 - 4,400	65		14/15	5	SF	14	3	Y	14' spacing below road, 15' above. Lop/pile in gaps.	Ramirez	10/18	38	93	150	291	450	3.6	2	8	1	0	0	87	1	0	14,820	228
614	600	21	10	16	2,920 - 3,160	27	0	15	6	SF>WH	8	0	N		Ramirez/Coronel	10/24	14	100	200	418	750	7.7	9	0	0	0	2	83	6	0	6,210	230
MIT ⑥	600	21	11	30	3,760	1	0	15	6	All	0	0	Y	Expansion of existing meadow; entire unit lop/piled.	Ramirez	10/24	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Subtotal						929	1,505				32.7 acres	3.0 acres	16.0 acres			11/1	450	97	0	386	1,450	5.2	6	8	5	0	2	62	17	0	186,105	200
South Fork Tolt River Municipal Watershed																																
Unit	Road System	Location			Elevation (')	Acres		Treatment Prescription							Contractor ①	Date Completed	Compliance Plots		Trees Per Acre			Average DBH (")	Post-Treatment Abundance (%) ②								Cost (\$)	
		T	R	S		Treatment	Reserve	Spacing (')	Diameter Limit (")	Species to Cut	Skips (1/5 acre)	Gaps (1/5 acre)	Lop/Pile ③	Comments			#	Quality (%)	Min	Average	Max		DF	MH	NF	RA	RC	SF	WH	WP	Total	Cost/Acre
210 ⑤	30	26	9	33	3,000 - 3,640	25	0	50	NA	SF>NF, DF	0	0	N	Individual tree release.	Coronel	9/30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,966	119	
227 ⑦	30	26	9	33	3,200 - 4,000	58	0	14	7	>DF	0	0	N	10' buffer on rock faces.	Coronel	9/30	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,321	299	
242 ⑤	30	25	9	4	3,640 - 4,080	27	0	50	NA	SF>NF, DF	0	0	N	Individual tree release.	Coronel	9/30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,966	110	
246 ⑤	30	26	9	34	3,120 - 3,800	16	0	50	NA	SF>NF, DF	0	0	N	Individual tree release.	Coronel	9/30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,022	126	
251	30	25	9	3	3,120 - 4,360	57	0	14	7	>DF	0	0	N	10' buffer on rock faces.	Coronel	9/30	10	100	200	280	400	6.5	16	2	0	0	0	68	14	0	11,020	193
294	30	25	9	2	3,120 - 3,880	47	0	18	6	>DF, WH	2	0	N	Skips are 3/4 acre.	Coronel	9/30	11	100	250	318	400	6.6	0	0	1	0	0	71	27	0	12,705	270
297 ⑤	30	25	9	2	3,440 - 4,080	25	0	40	NA	SF>WH, DF	0	0	N	Individual tree release.	Coronel	9/30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,853	74	
Subtotal						255	0				0.4 acres	0	N			9/30	21	100	200	300	400	6.6	8	1	1	0	0	70	21	0	50,853	199
Total						1,184	1,505				33.1 acres	3.0 acres	16.0 acres			11/1	471	97	0	382	1,450	5.2	6	7	5	0	2	62	17	0	236,958	200
① Ramirez/Coronel means that the unit was awarded to Ramirez.																																
② Bold is over 25% of the abundance.																																
③ Lop/pile administered and paid for by MIT.																																
④ CTUT is a western hemlock understory thinning unit.																																
⑤ These units had an "Individual Tree Release" prescription where regular compliance plots are ineffective.																																
⑥ Small meadow expansion off of 680 road managed by MIT.																																
⑦ No compliance data was taken.																																
8																																

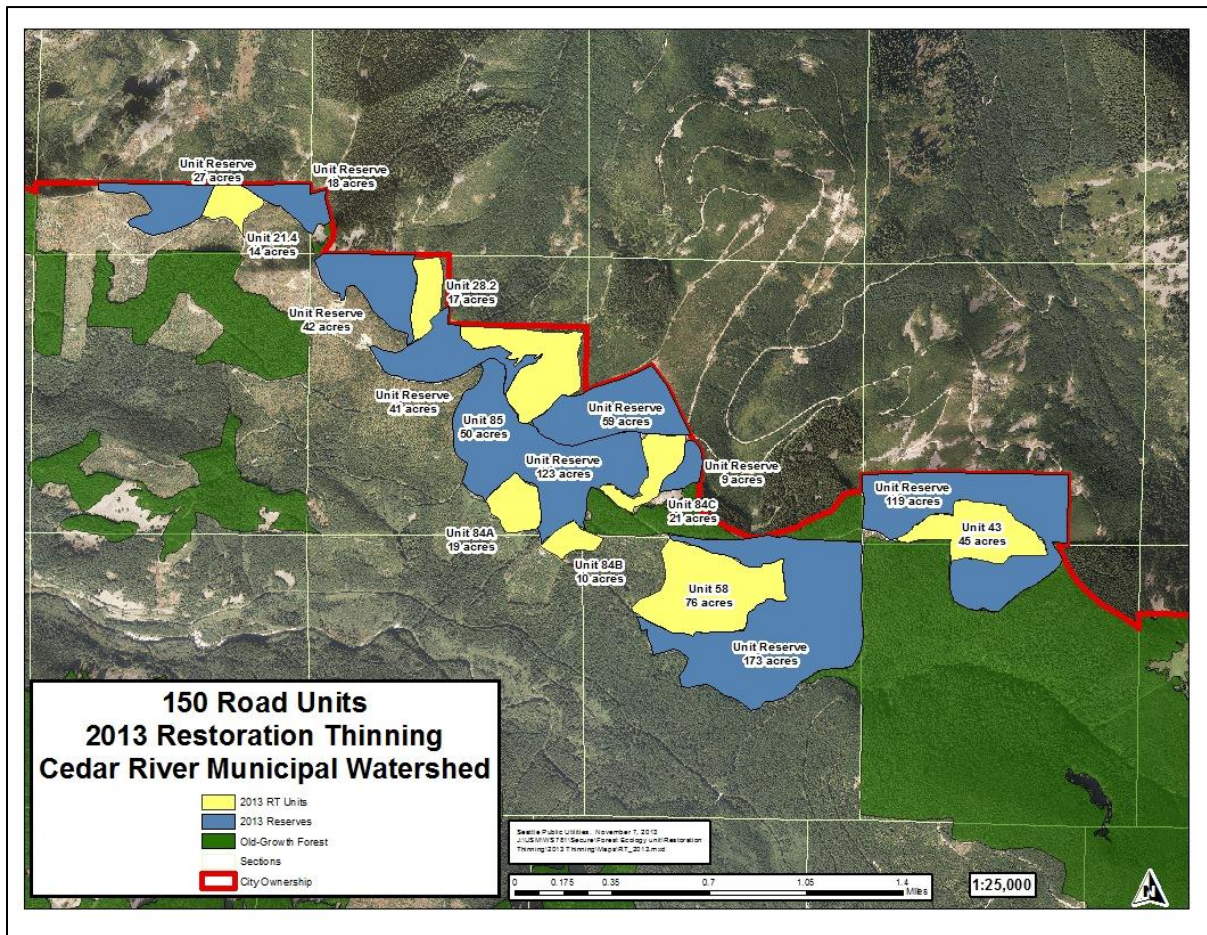
The following unit maps are divided into road access areas and preceded by a landscape map of the road sub-area. Please note that post-treatment tree density is included from compliance plot locations:

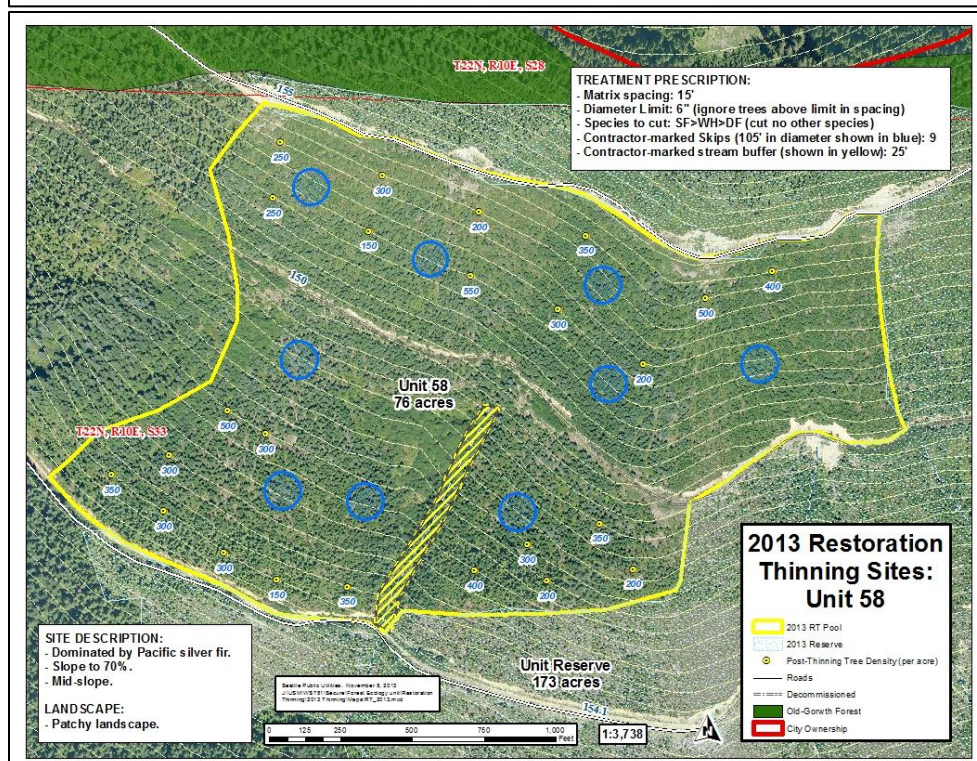
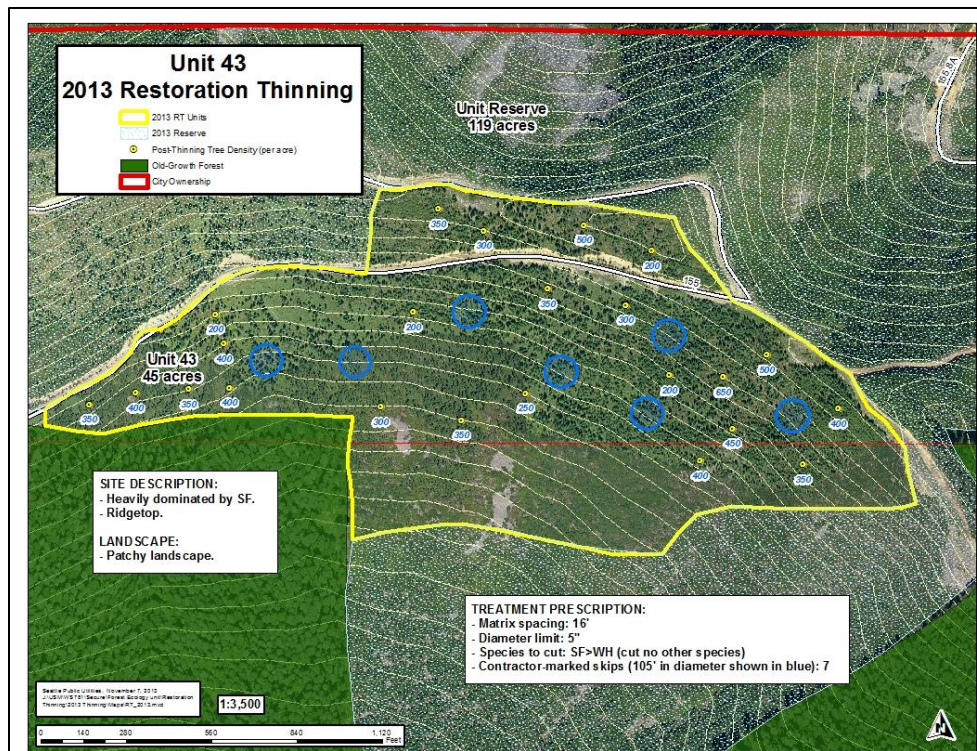
The Lower Cedar Watershed Units:

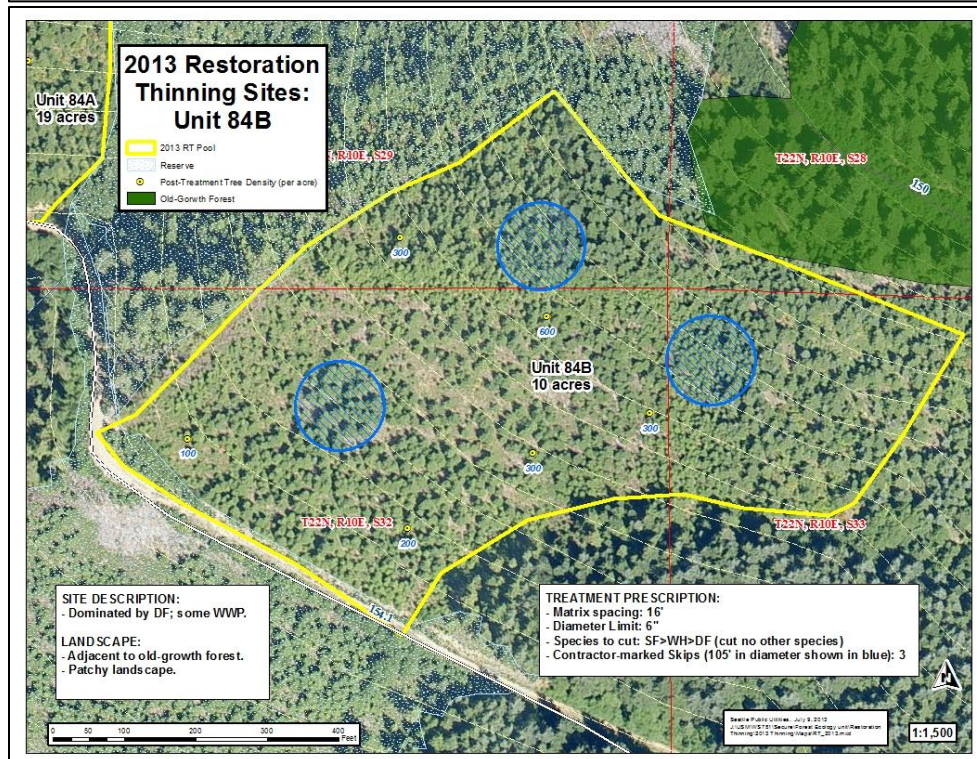
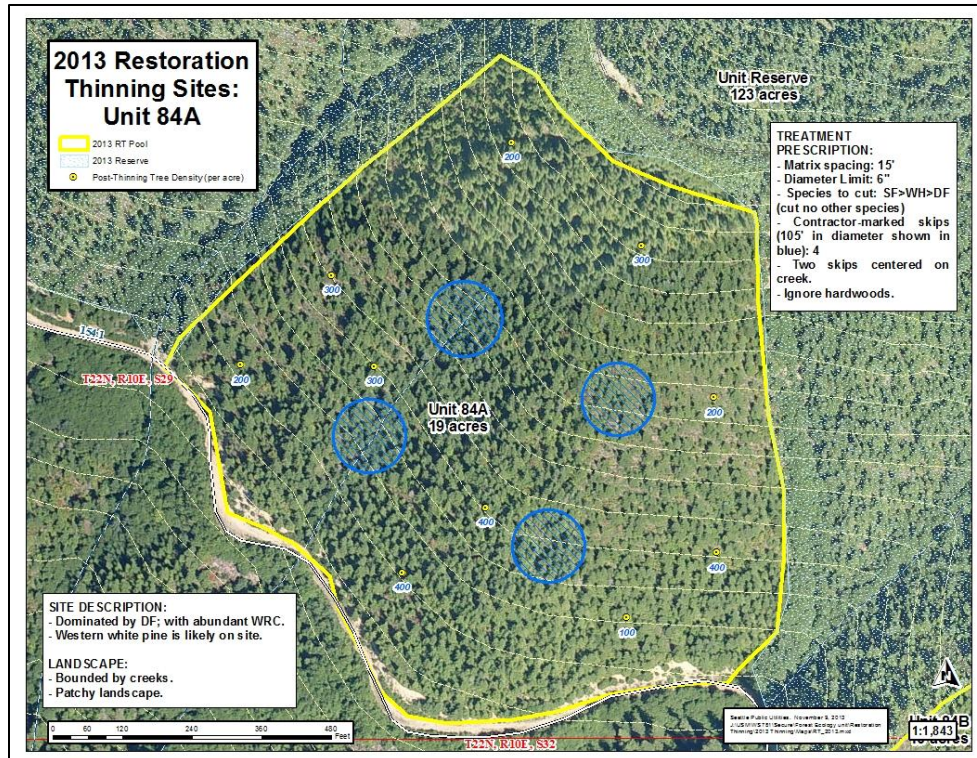


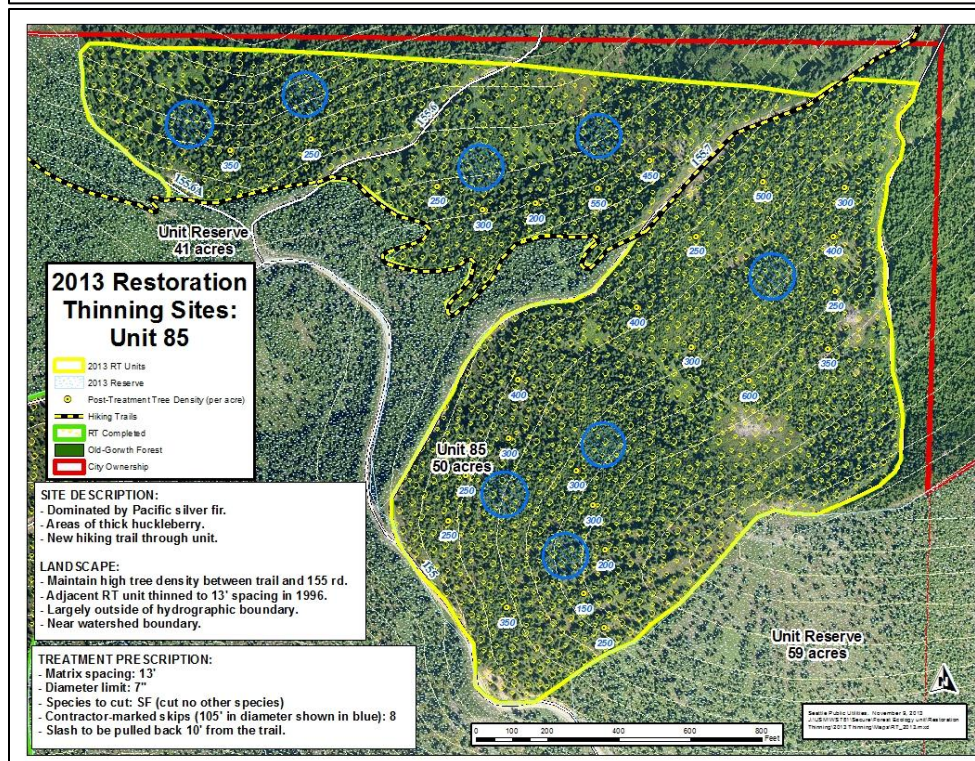
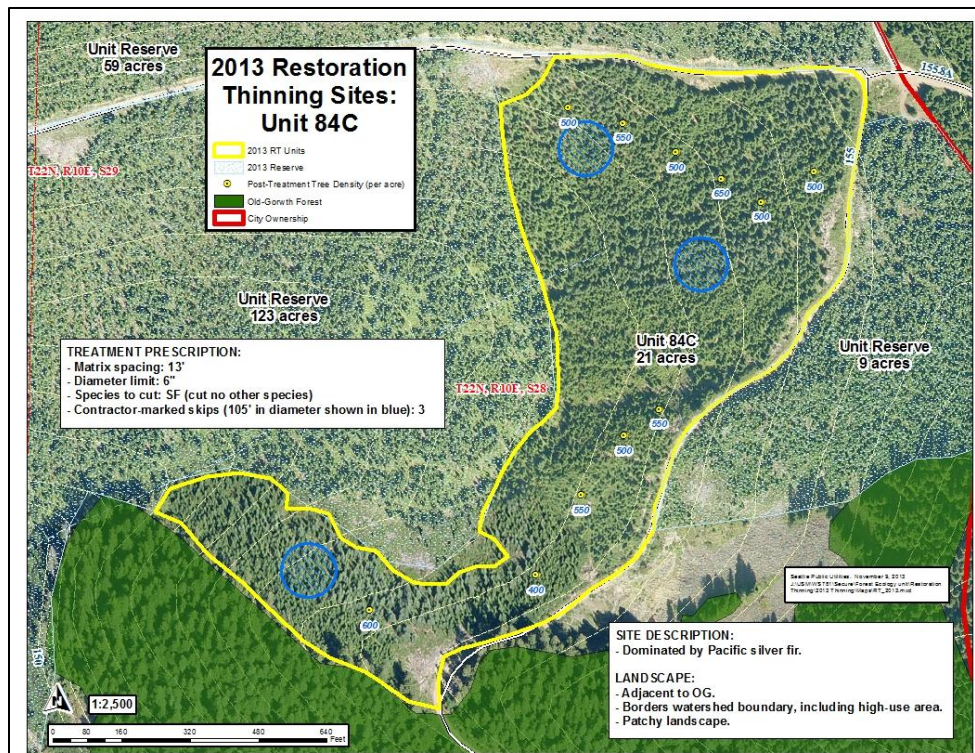


The 150 Road Units:

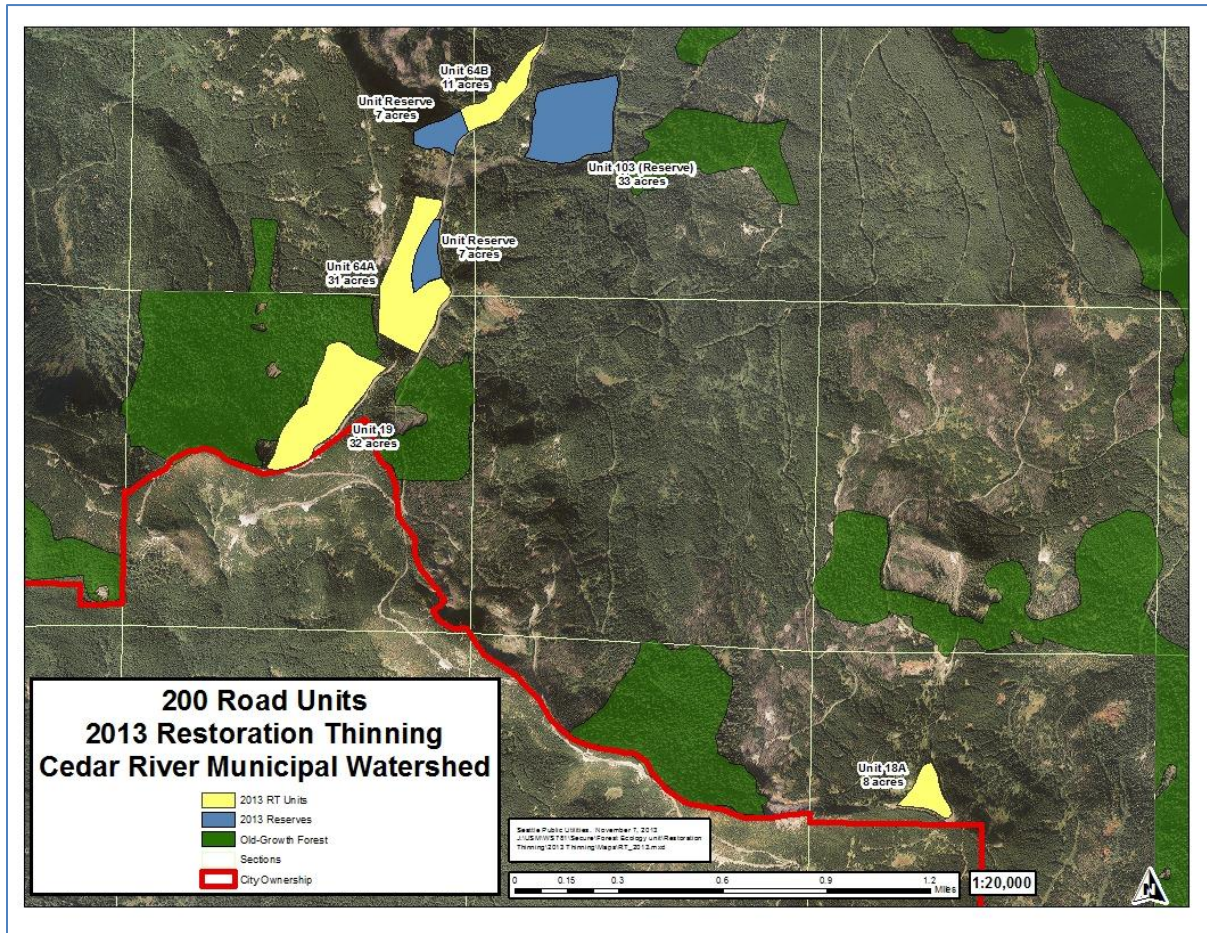


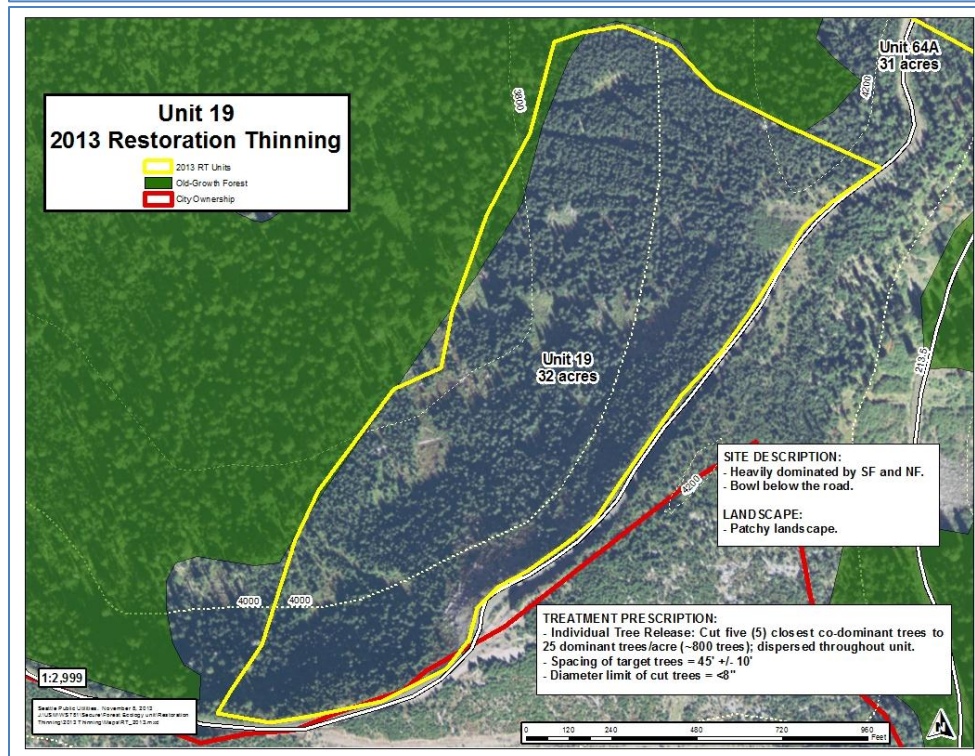
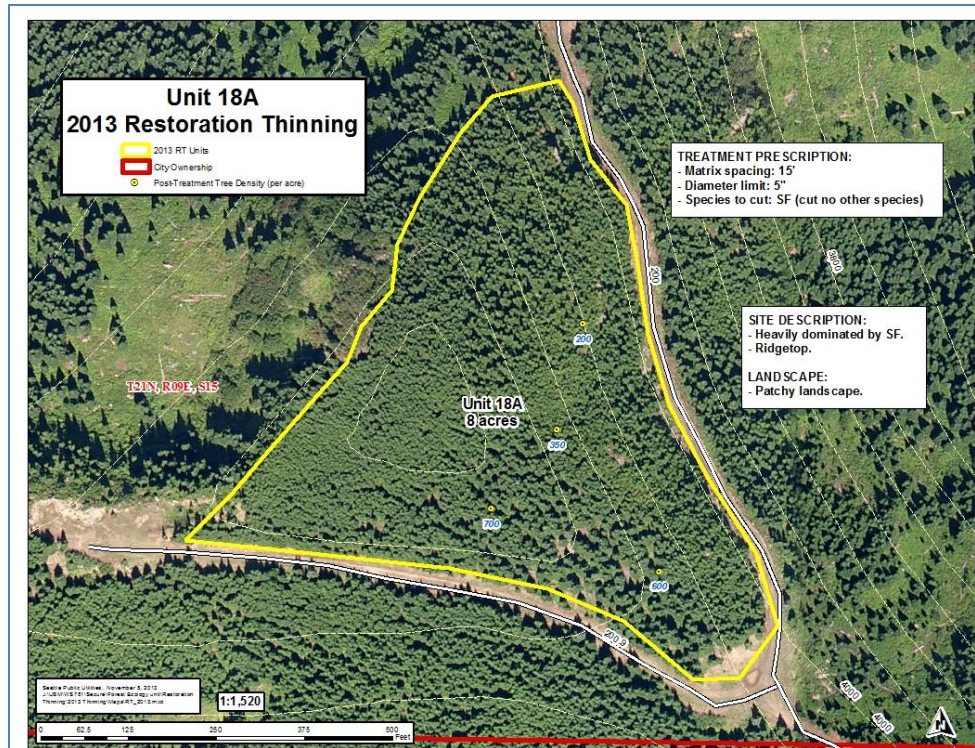


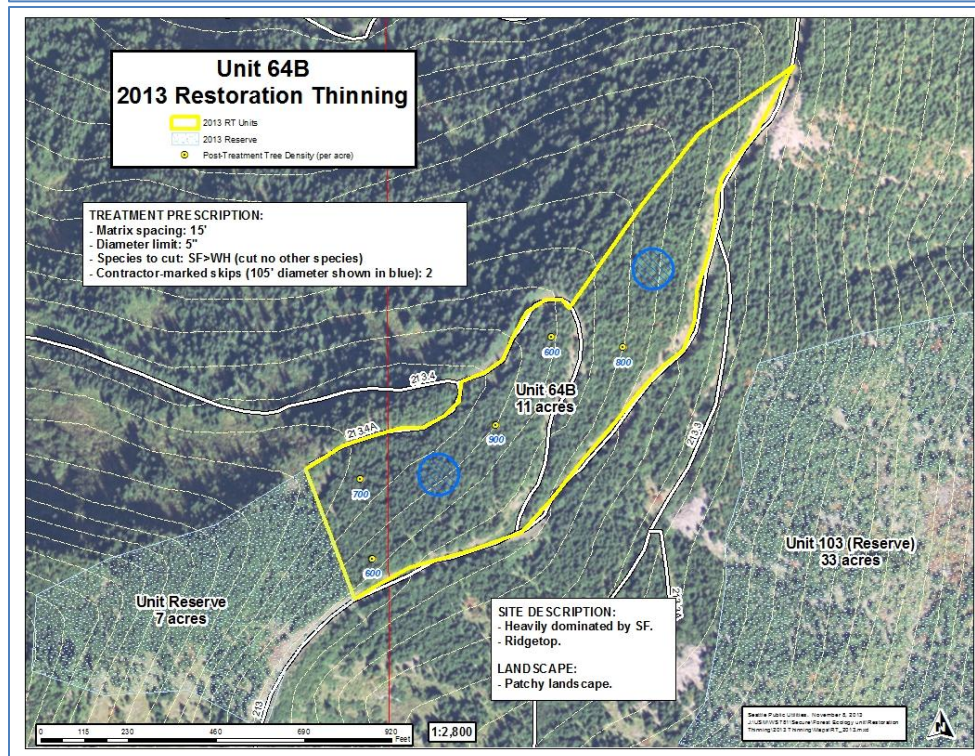
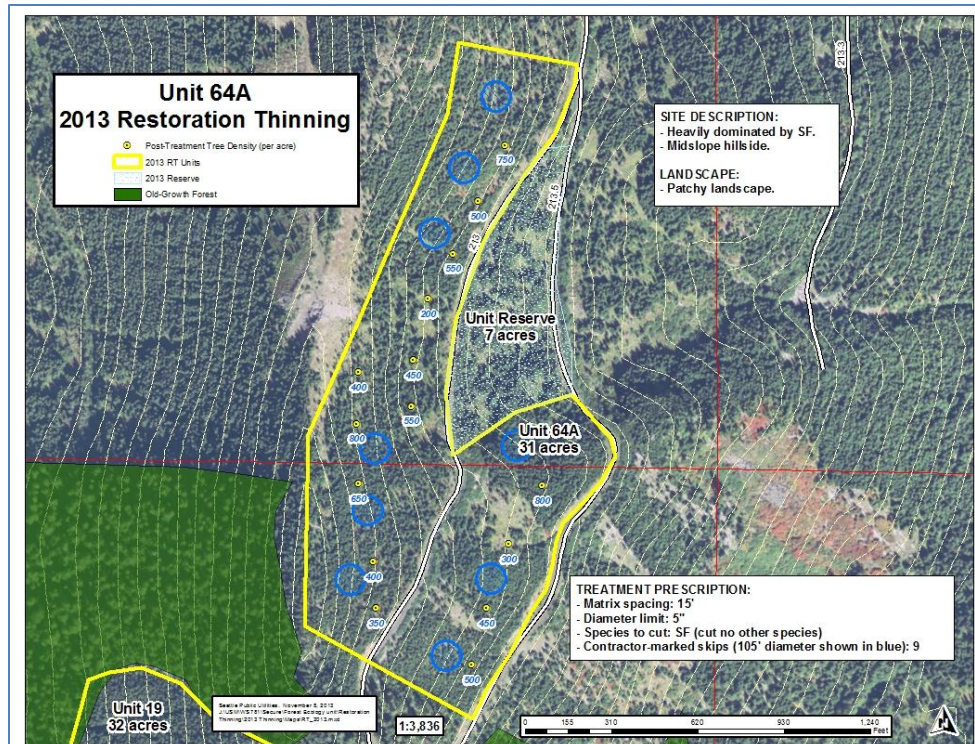




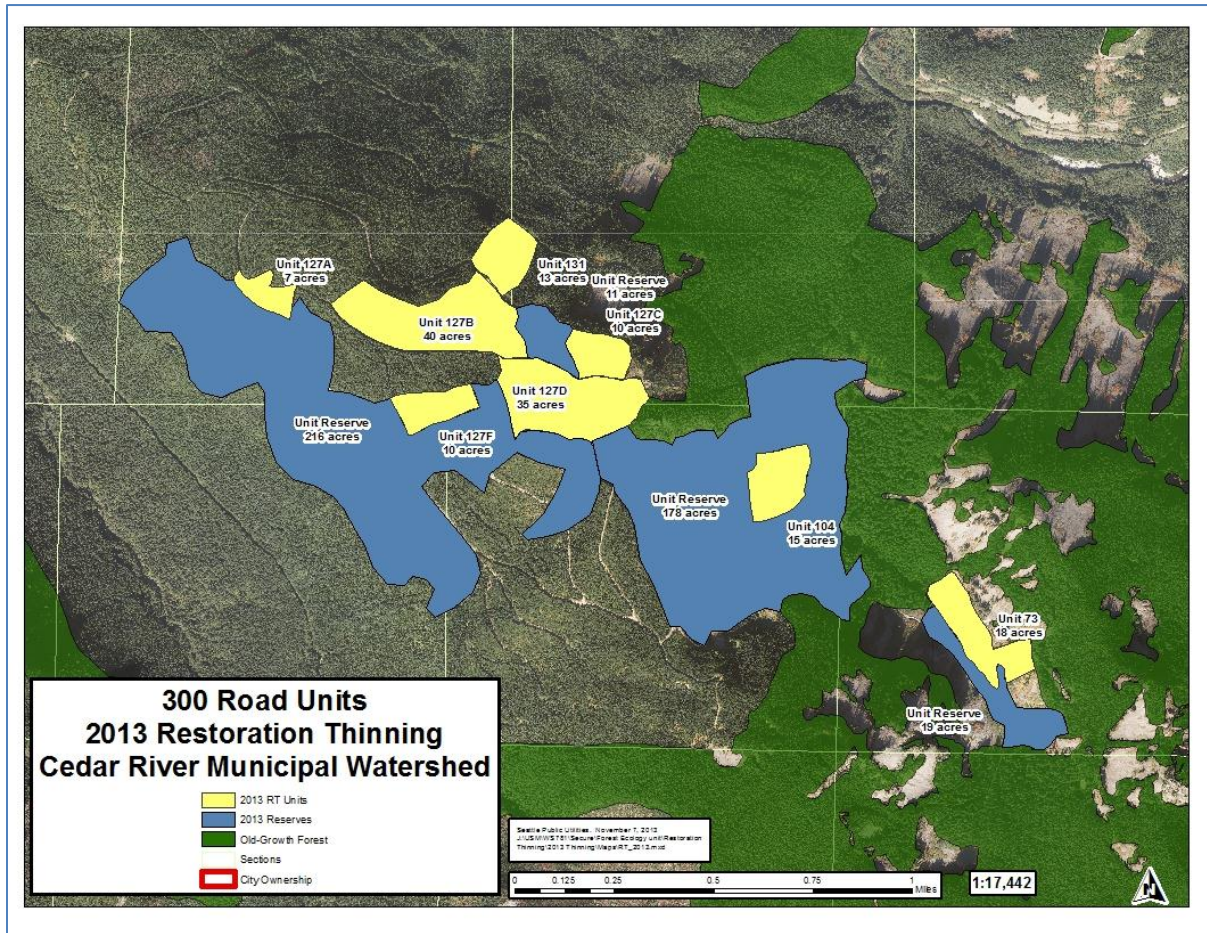
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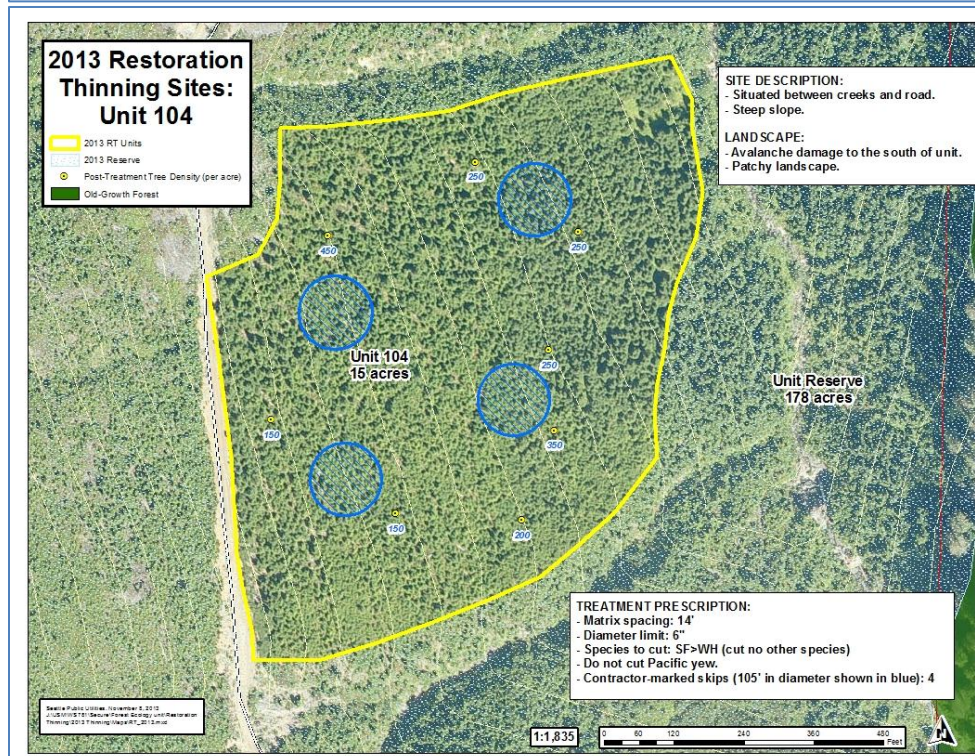
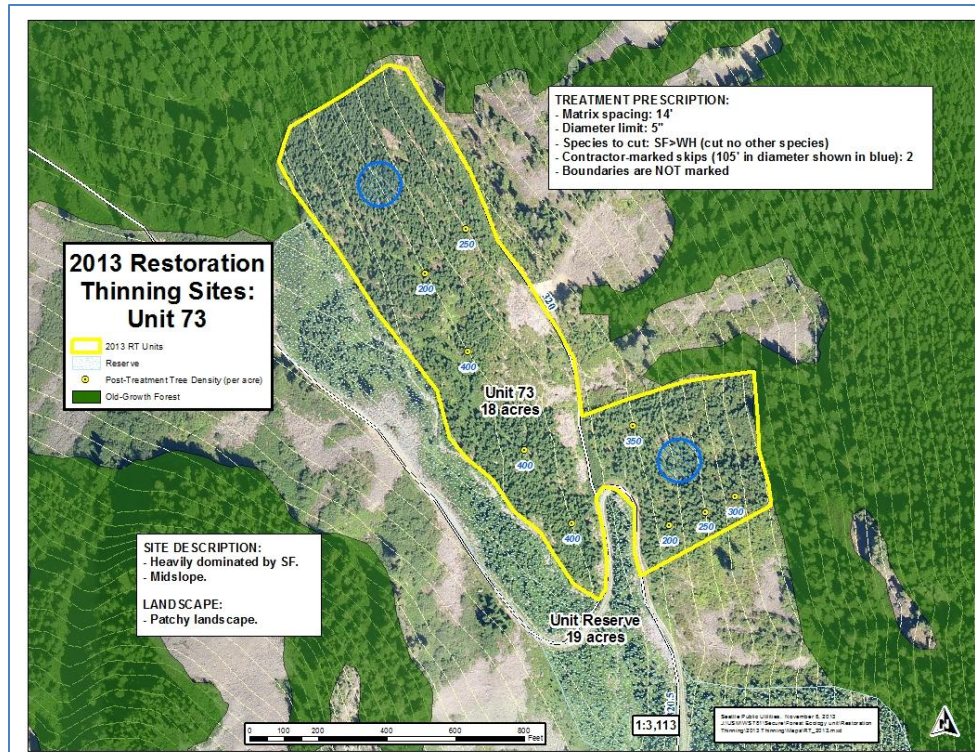


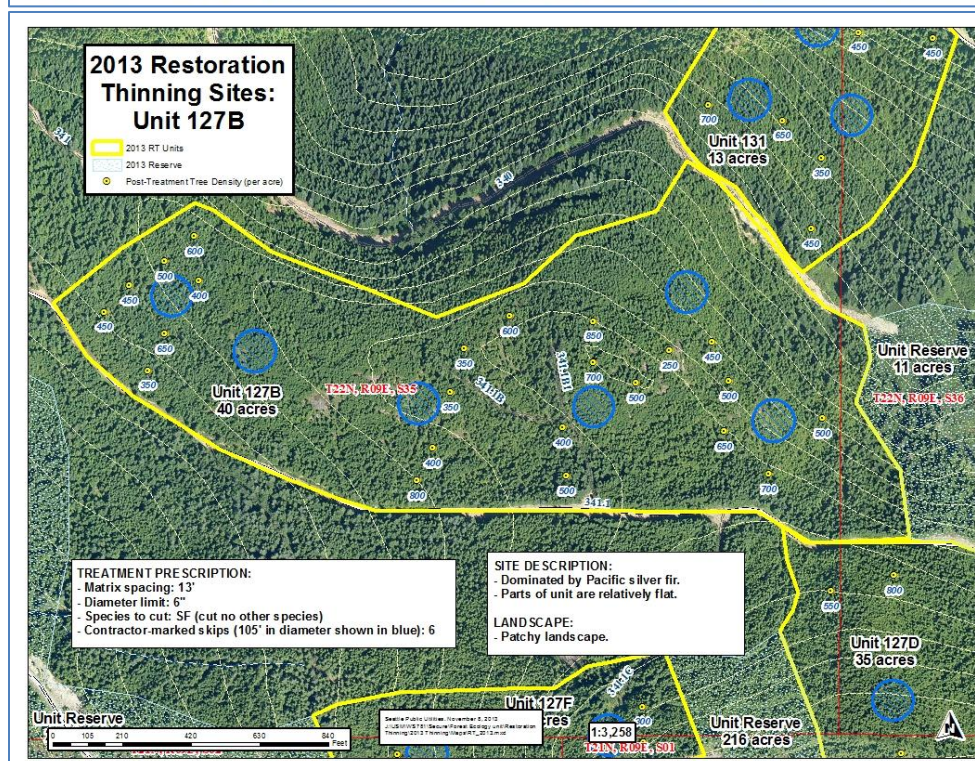
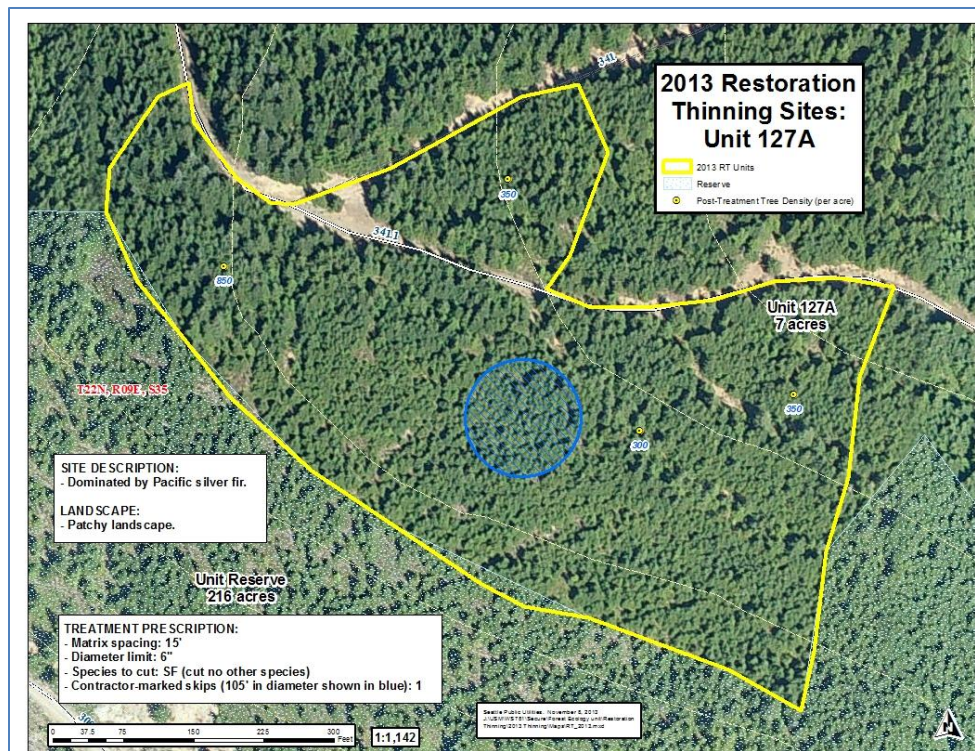


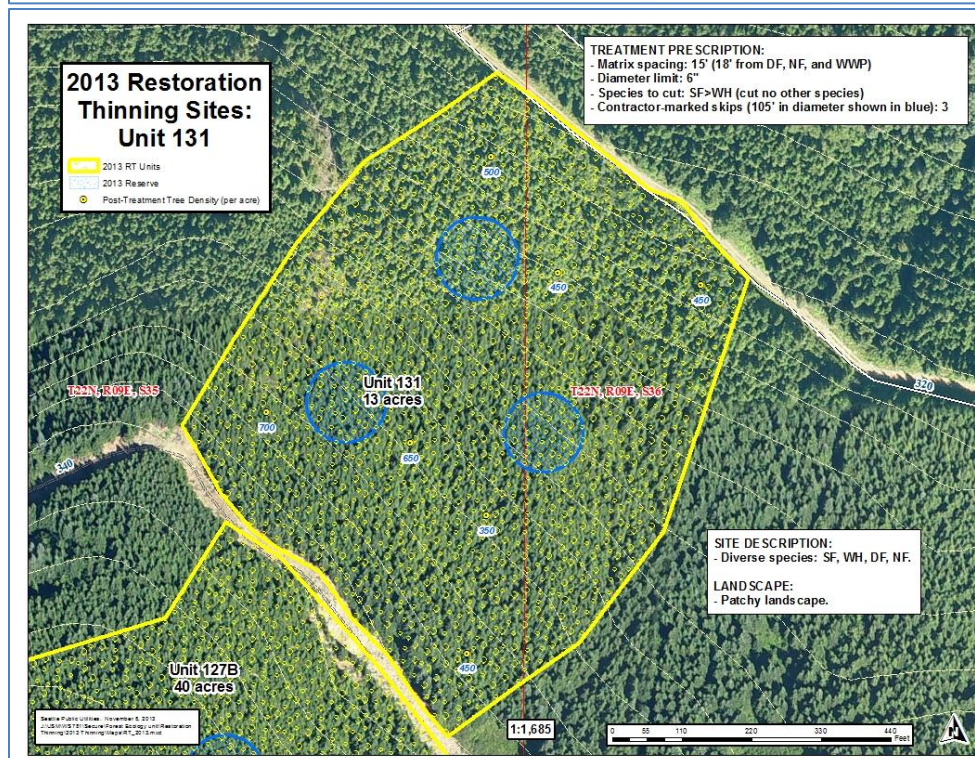
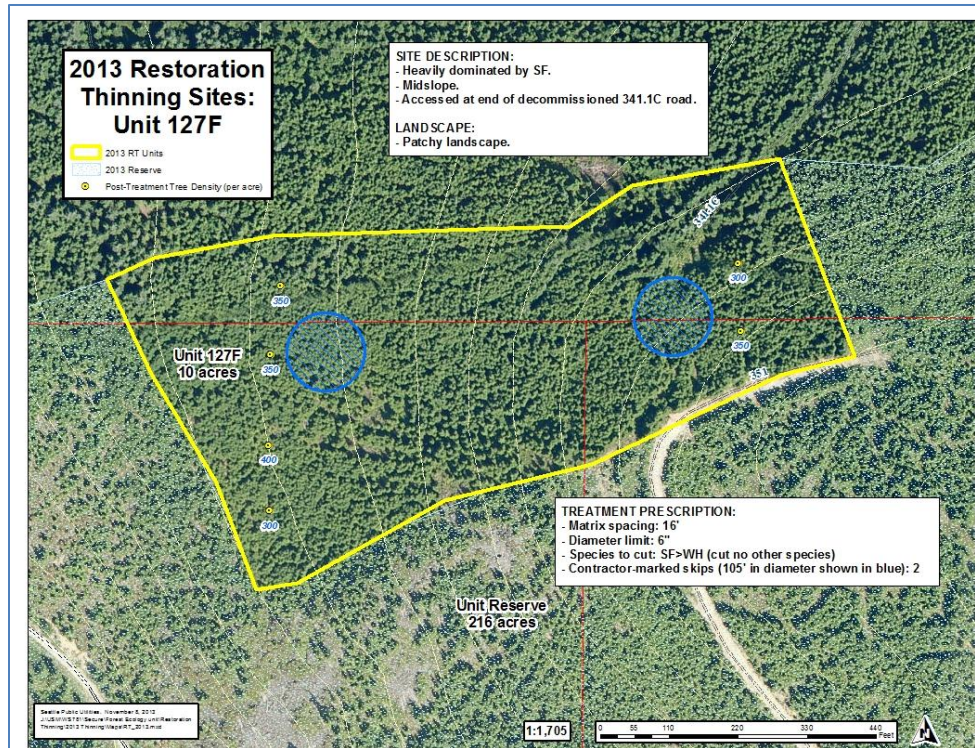


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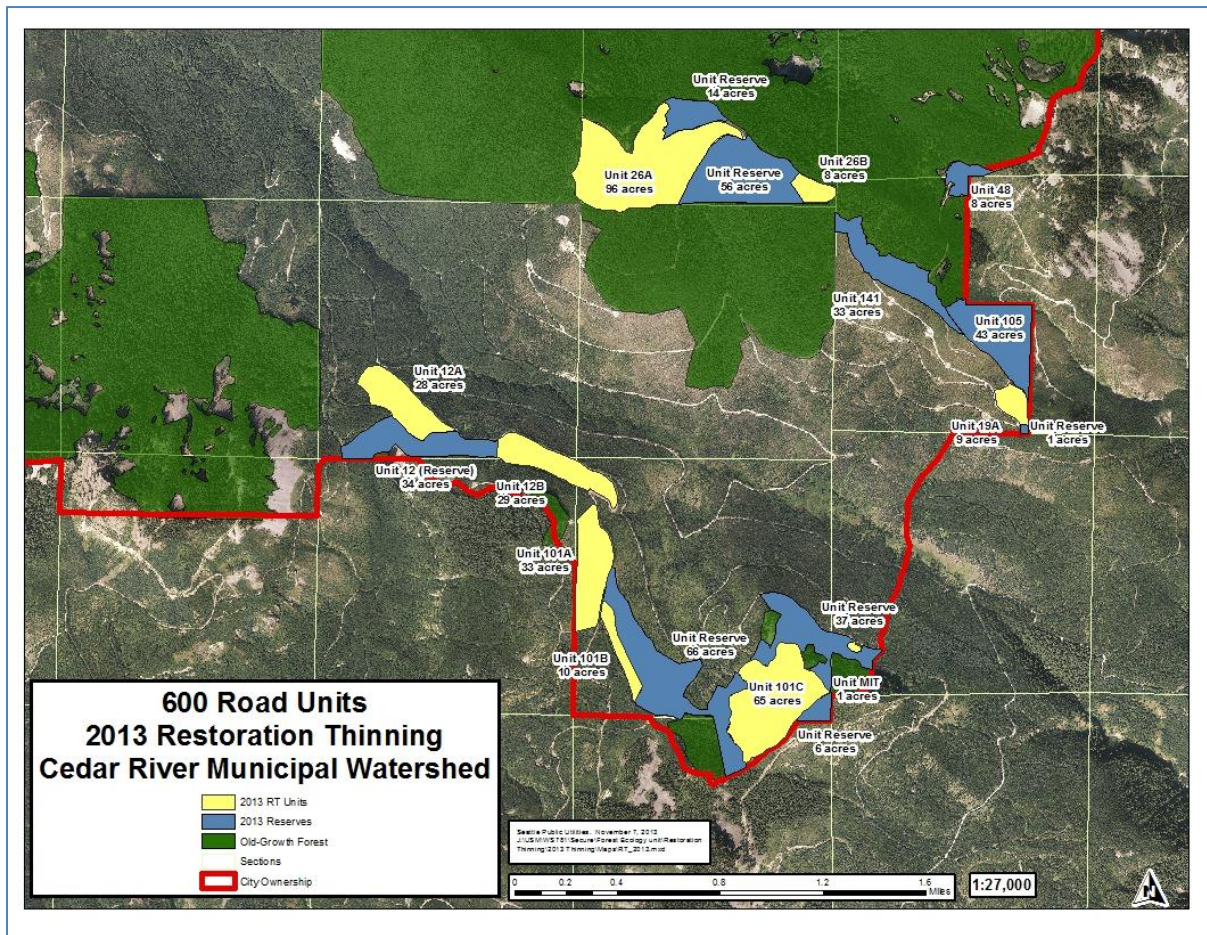


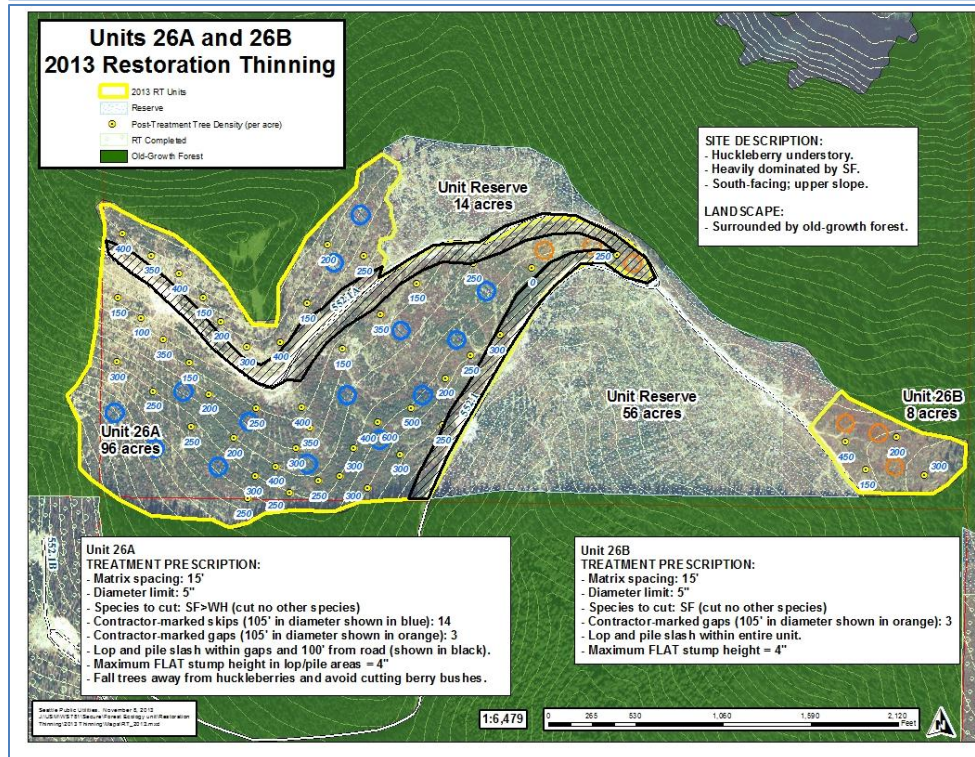
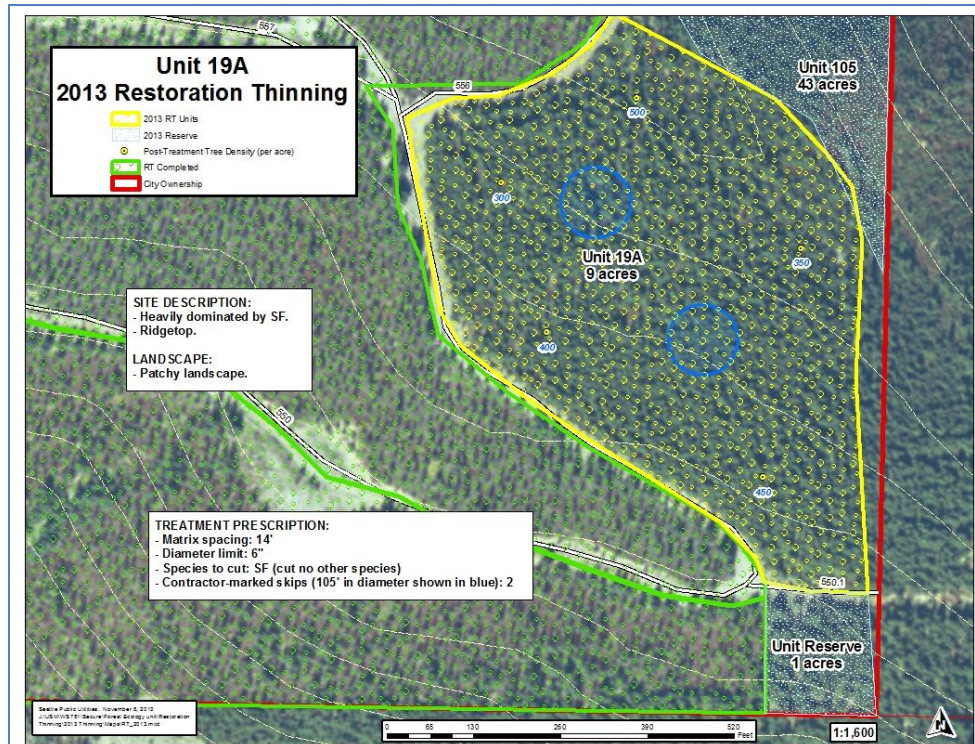


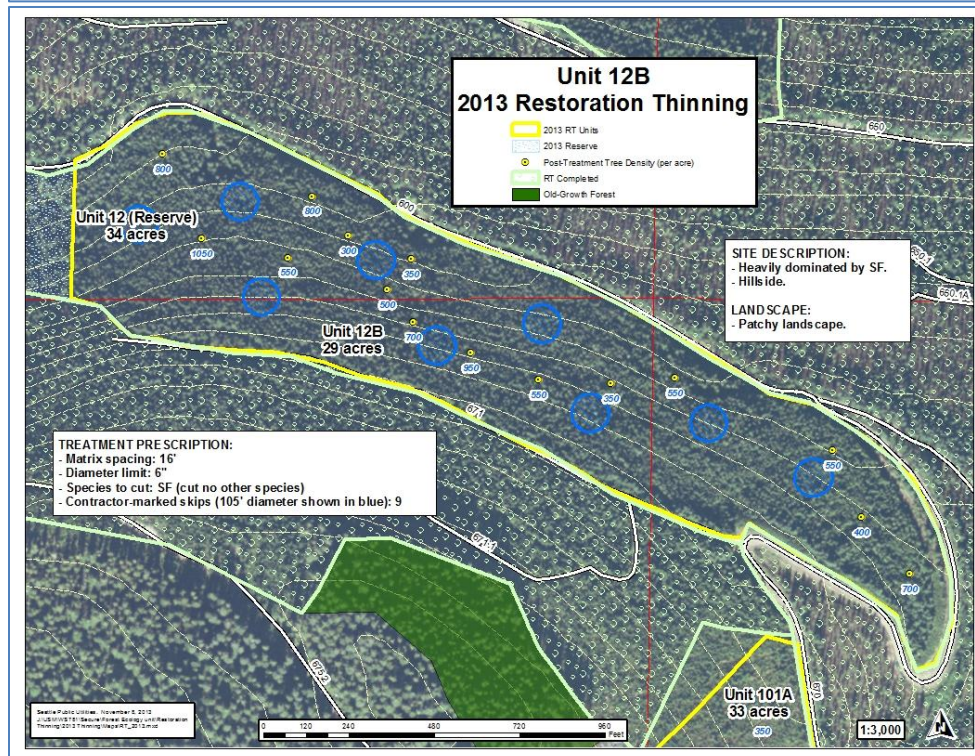
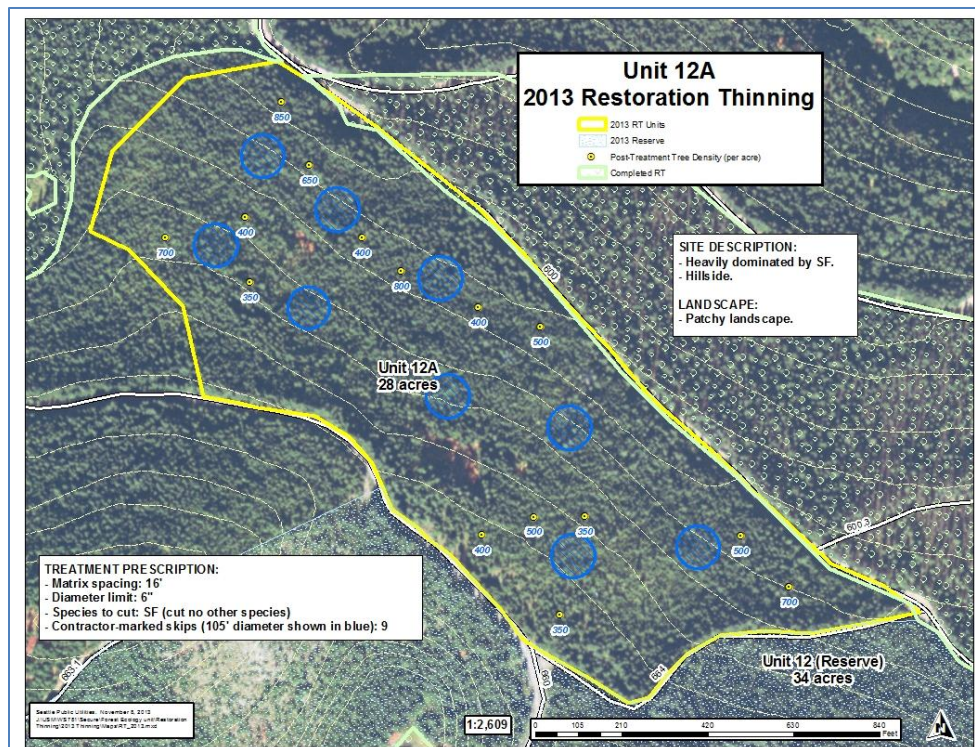


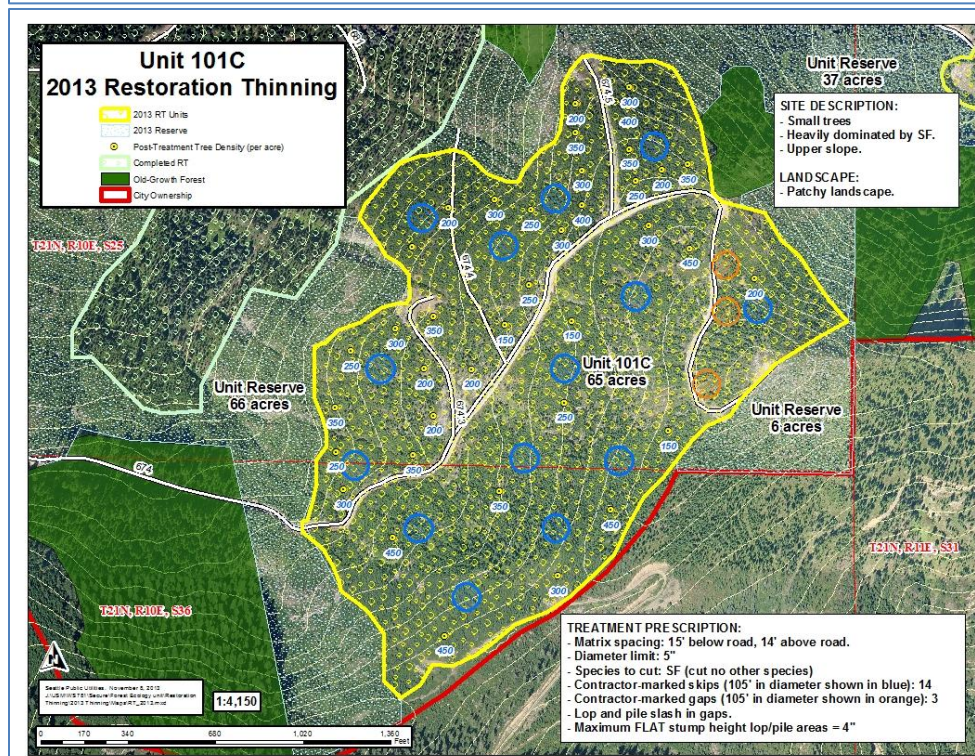
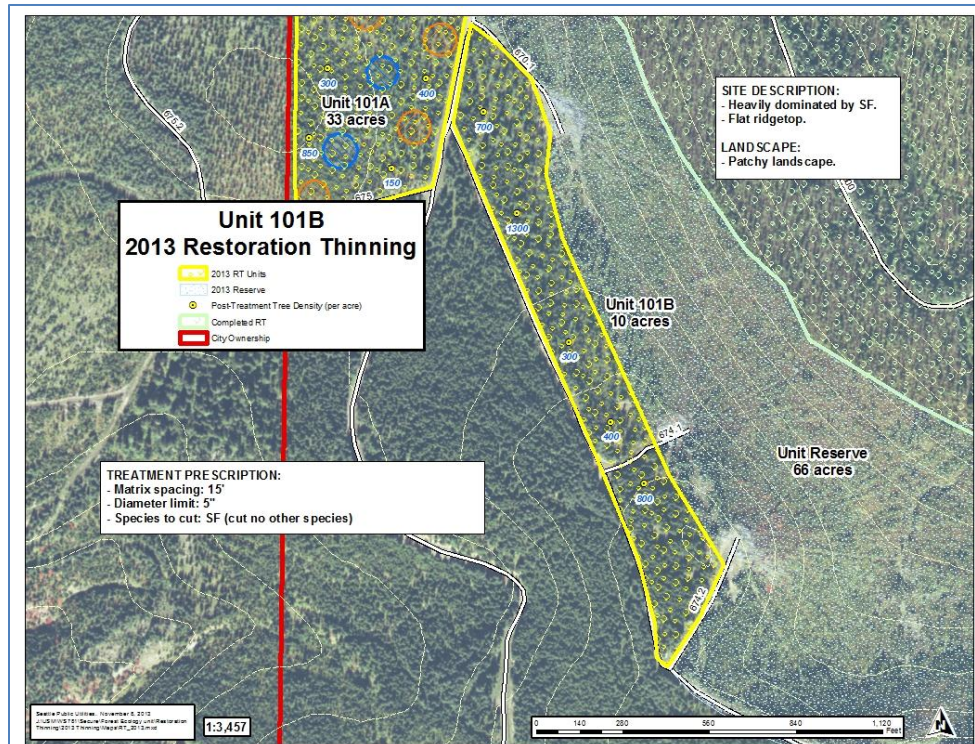


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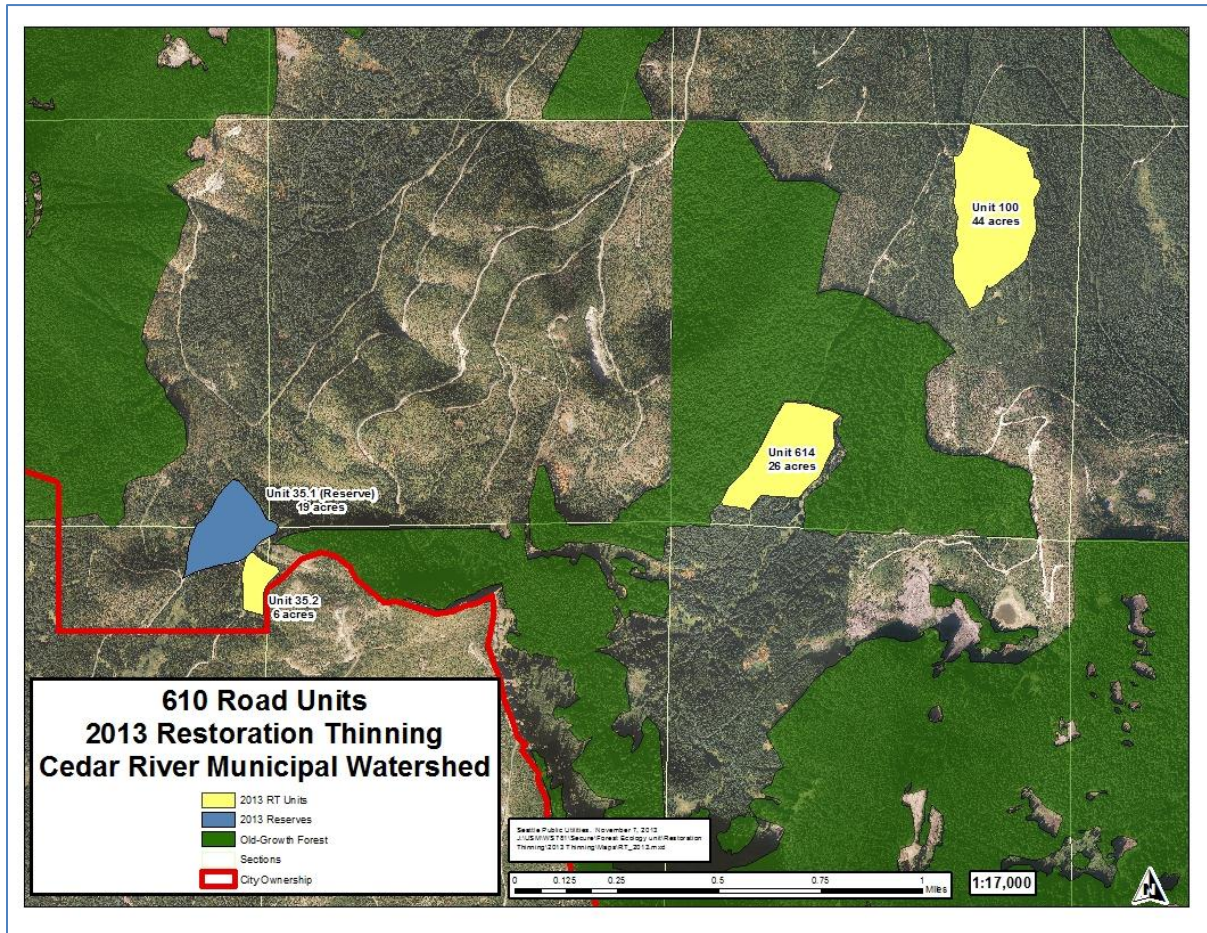


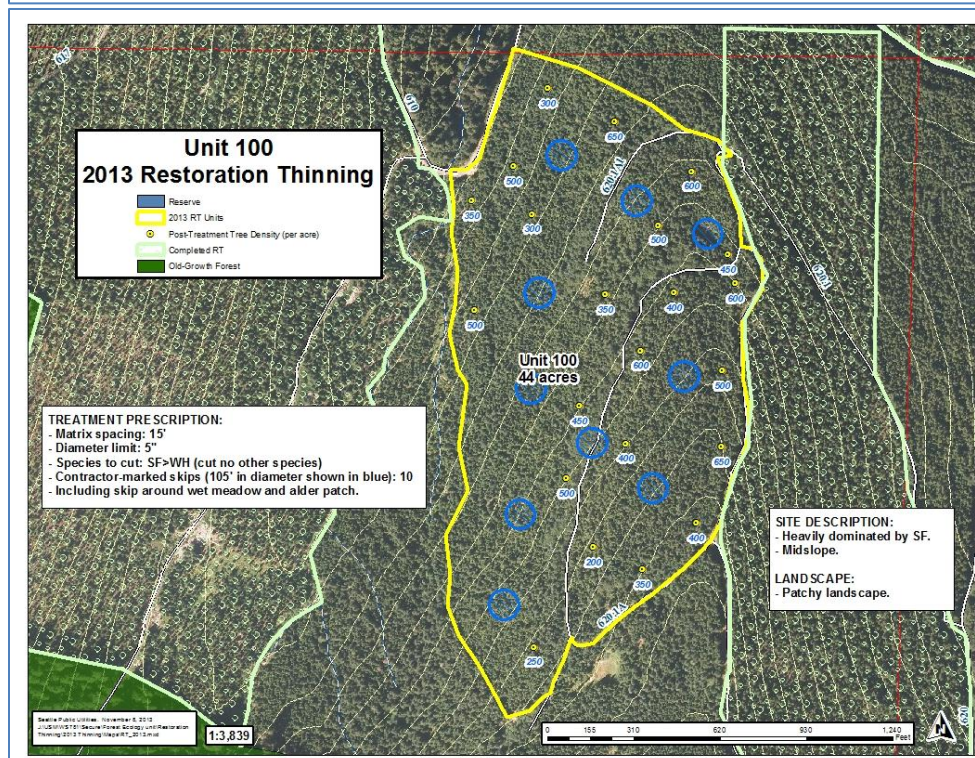
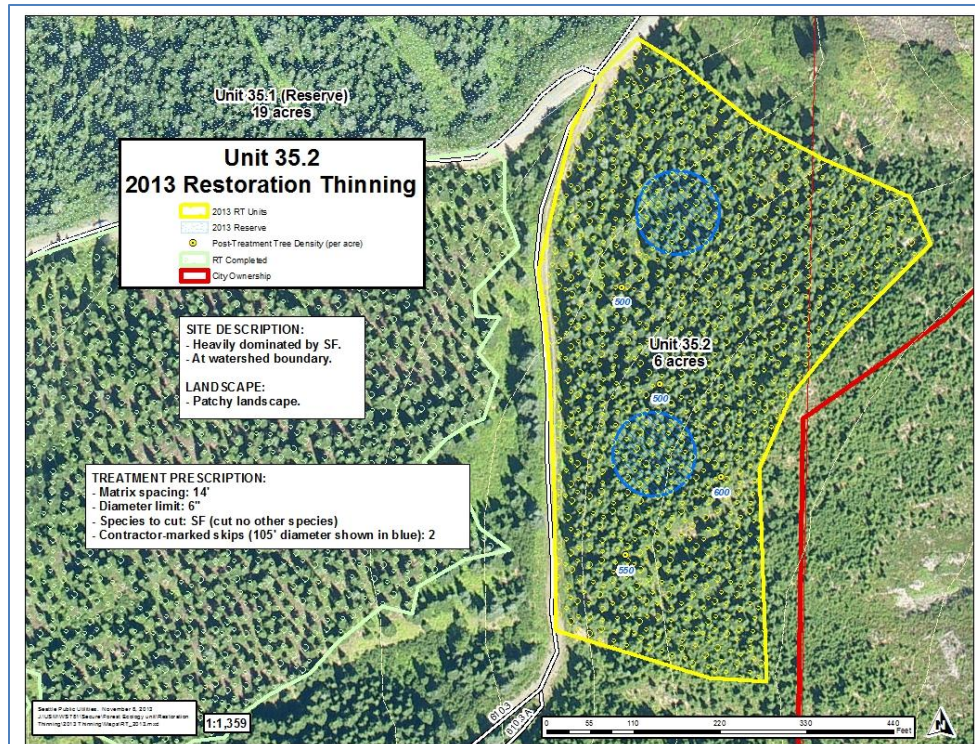




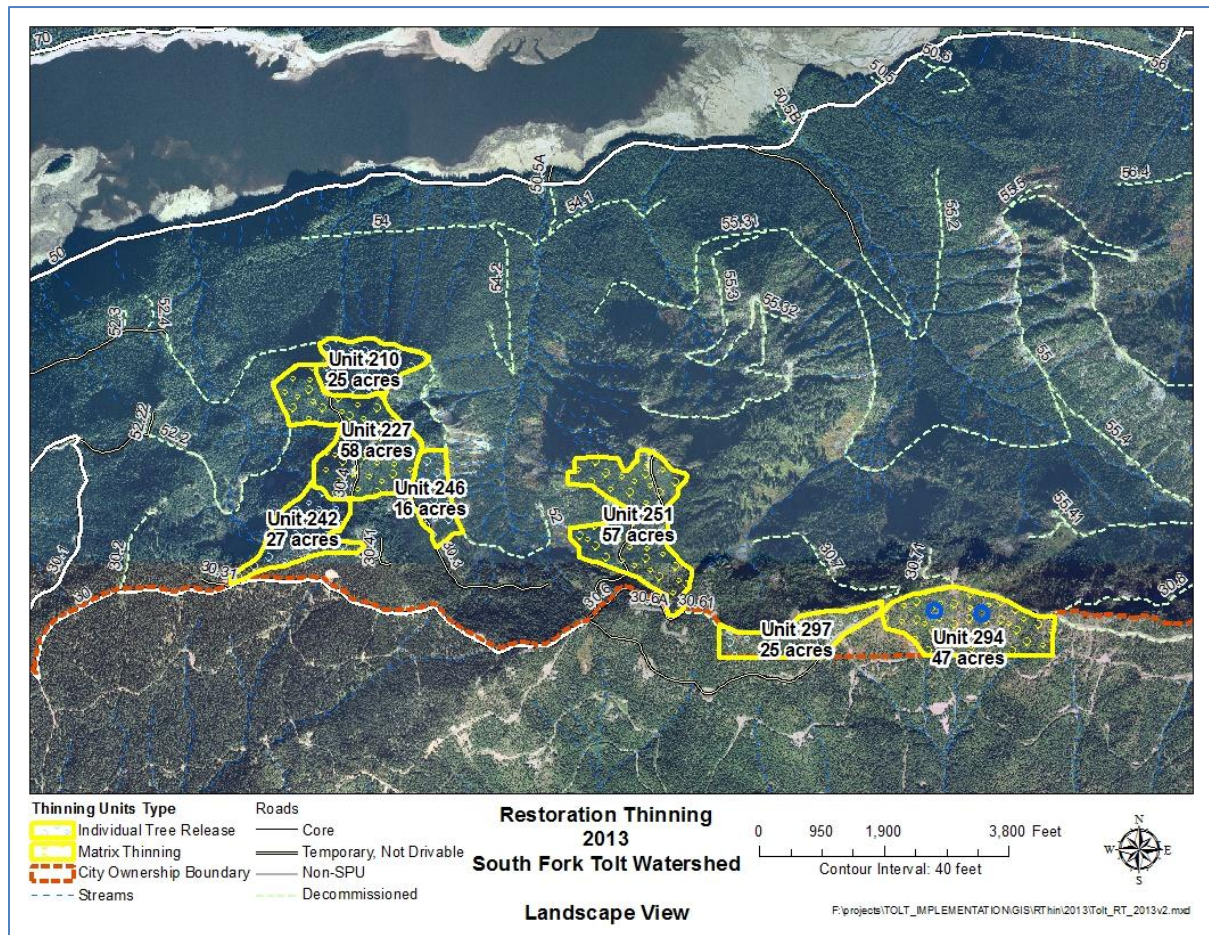


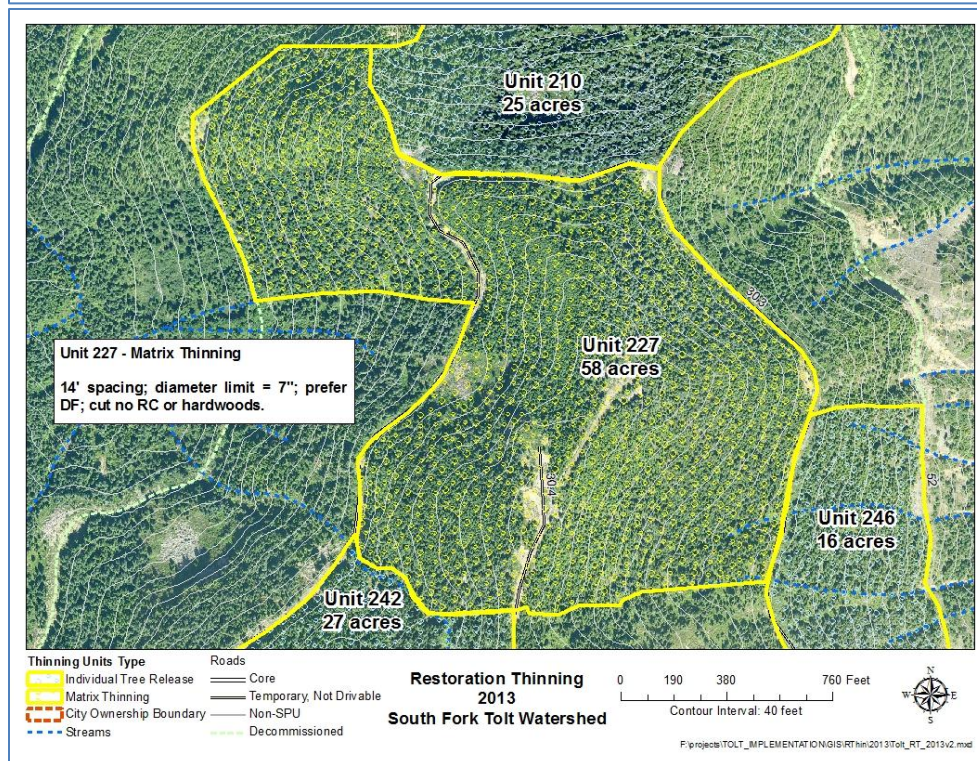
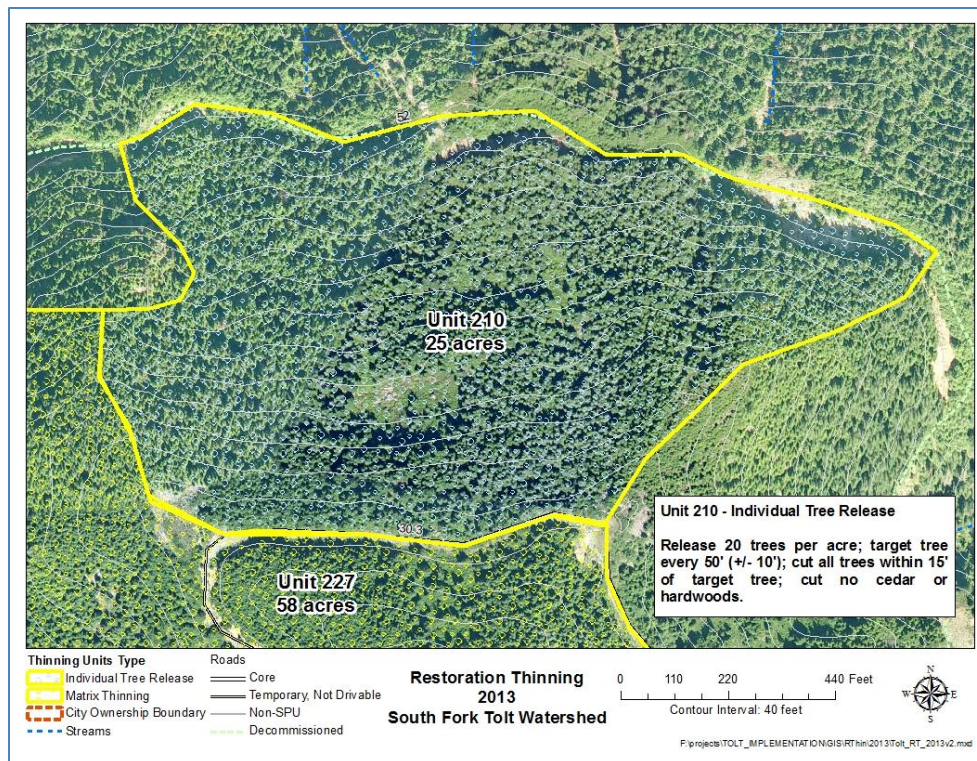
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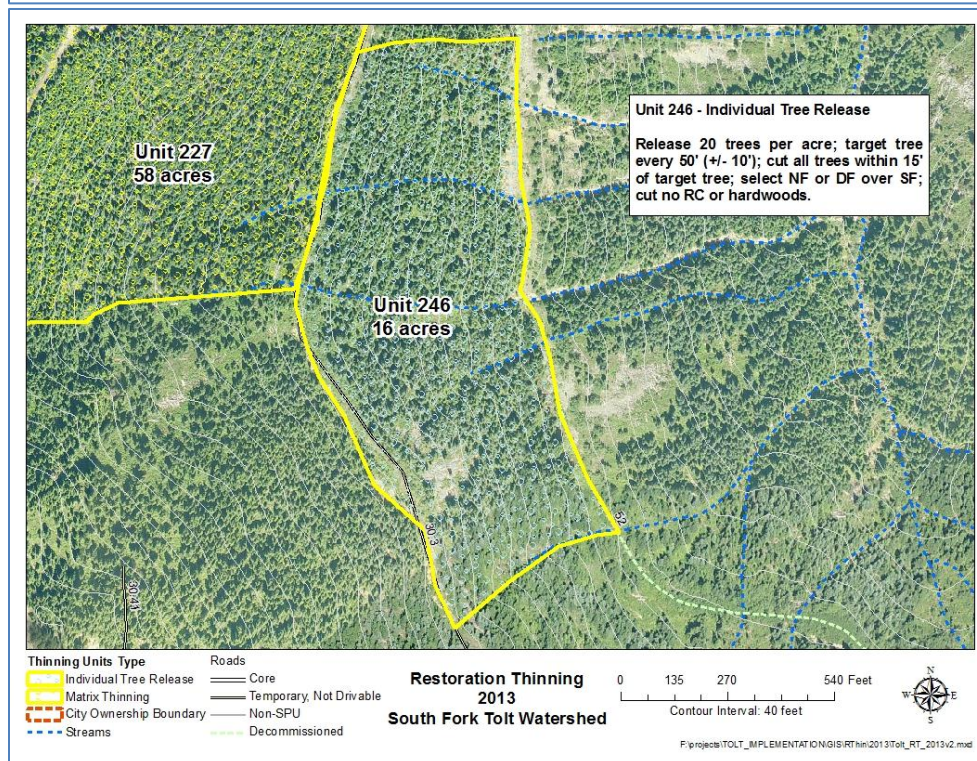
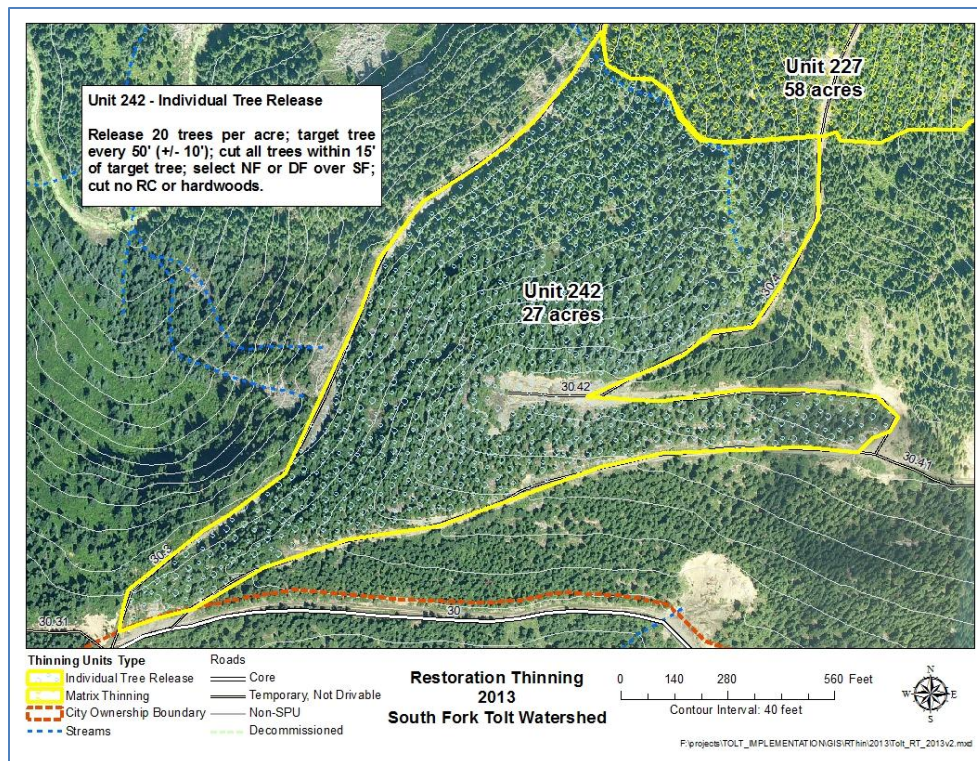


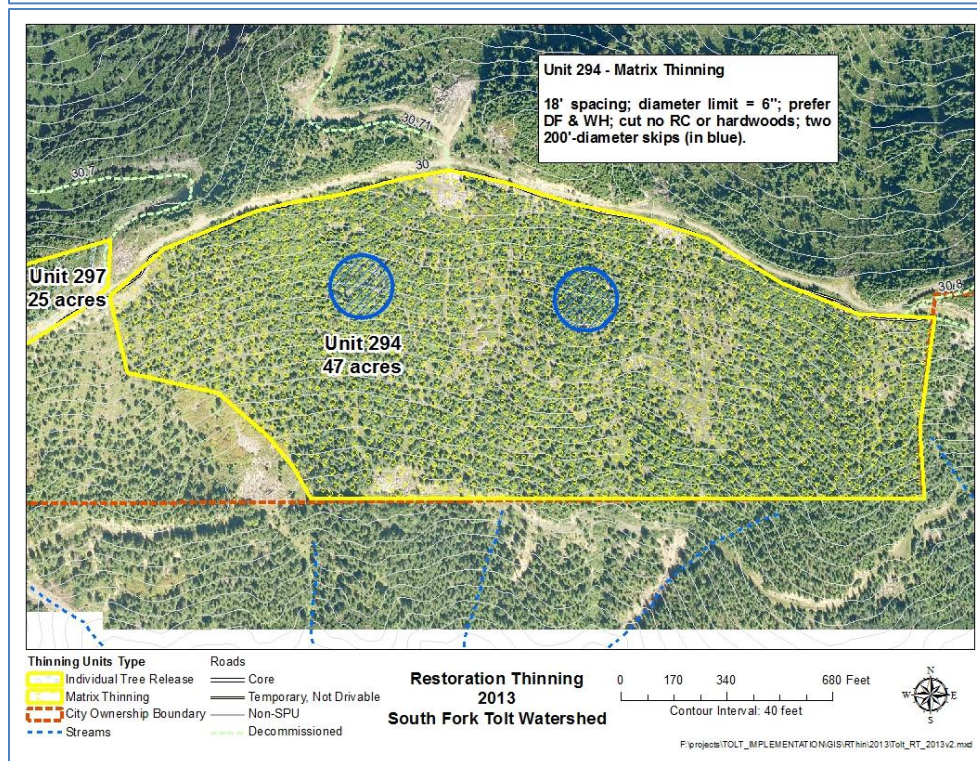
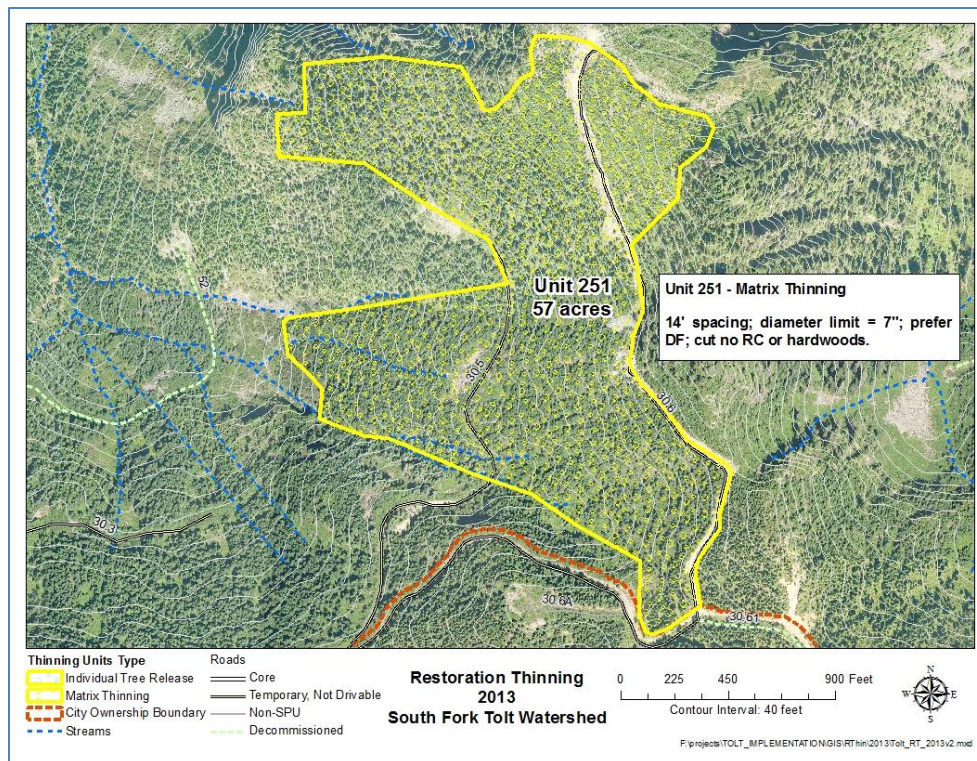


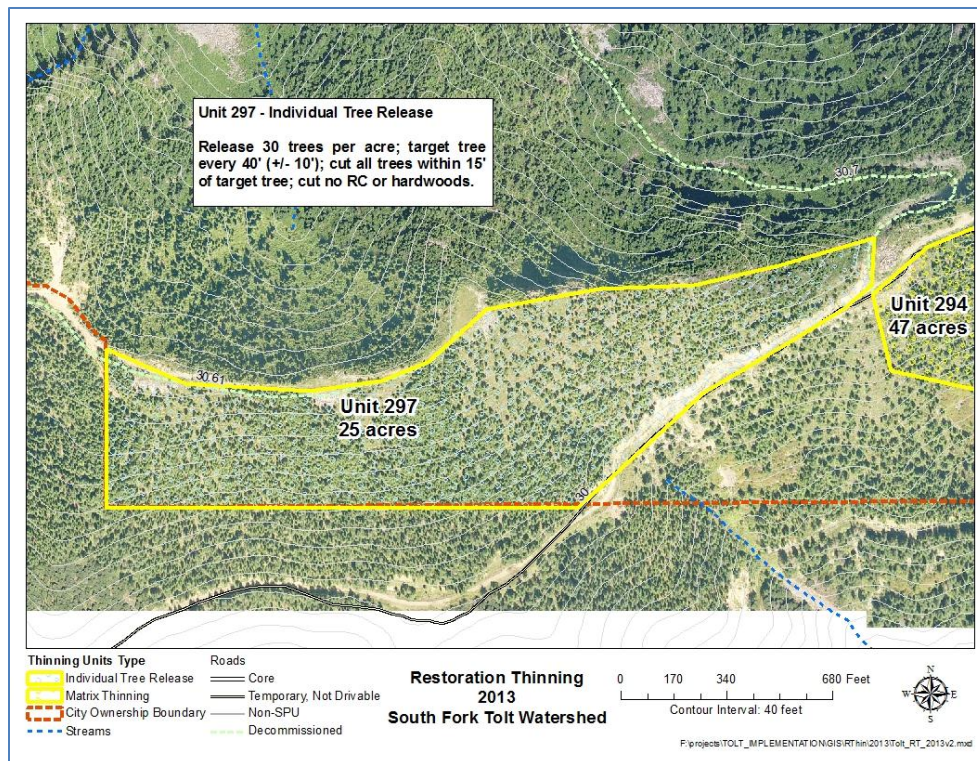
The Tolt Units:











5.0 Lessons Learned

- Sometimes the results of the thinning treatments were not as envisioned during the formulation of the prescription. Either the residual tree density or the volume of the resultant slash was a little high in some areas. This was not due to contractor error, as the contractor generally hit the prescription every time (see compliance quality). It was more due to the specified diameter limit playing an active role in the spacing, which is one of the objectives for this metric. It is a fine balance sometimes in RT units that have relatively larger trees, between too many residual trees and too much slash. Though more pre-treatment data might inform setting the diameter limit with more confidence, I'm not sure the results would really be any different. Thinning areas more heavily that have relatively dense residual trees would result in more slash. Similarly, thinning areas less heavily that have lots of slash would result in a higher density of residual trees.
- In some areas the species selected to be thinned left out abundant species resulting in relatively high residual tree densities. One unit had a high component of noble fir (unit 84C), while two others had lots of mountain hemlock (units 101A and 101B). More pre-treatment data might have avoided this situation through informing a better prescription, although the resulting stands will still benefit from the thinning that did occur. During compliance of these units, I was not very strict in enforcing no cut limits on these species. And in the case of mountain hemlock in units 101A and B, I asked Ramirez to thin them within 10' of the road.
- Ramon's crew had oil leak issues with one of his older vans. A couple of times during the season clean-up had to be done following small leaks while driving. After the second incident along the 200 road, Ramon stopped bringing that van to the watershed and everything was fine.
- Recent studies have shown that young marbled murrelets may not fledge from their nest sites until well into September. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requested that, if possible, we delay any potential disturbance activity (e.g., RT) in proximity (<1/4 mile) to old-growth forest (OG) until after September 22nd (from September 1st). We are sensitive to this request because it comes late in the planning process and we are already working under snow, fire, and labor constraints (e.g., the 2012 RT season was only 12 working-days long). The first thinning crew (Ramon) had enough RT units >1/4 mile from OG to keep them busy until the end of September. Ramirez, on the other hand, had only a couple of such units which they quickly completed. They were allowed to keep working prior to September 22nd in units farthest from OG to minimize potential impacts.
- We will need to re-evaluate the efficacy of thinning on very steep slopes. Some of the units in the Tolt, in particular, were steep enough to pose a safety risk to both the contractors doing the work and staff doing layout and compliance. In hindsight, maybe it was too steep. Unit 103 in the Cedar was designated as a reserve primarily because of a cliff band that bisected the unit. And the reserve

area surrounding unit 104 was so designated partly because of its extreme slope. We should not be afraid to make this call.

- The individual tree release treatment is inconsistent with traditional compliance plot methodology. Randomly distributed 1/50-acre plots will not validate the application of this prescription. Instead, units that had the ITR treatment were walked through by staff to attempt to validate that canopy gaps were placed at appropriate distances throughout the unit. It was difficult at times to determine which individual tree was selected to be released, but creating opportunities for light to penetrate the upper canopy was the primary objective of this treatment. Therefore there is no baseline data for the ITR units going forward.
- Treatment of the understory hemlock thinning unit (CTUT) along the 61 road was relatively easy since the majority of target trees were tall (<30') and skinny (1-4" dbh). An issue occurred partway through thinning the unit, however, relating to spacing to the existing overstory trees. Prior to that point, when spacing of the understory hemlock occurred regardless of the overstory (or any tree >7" dbh), the spacing was fine. SPU staff then instructed the contractor to consider the overstory trees when spacing the understory. This resulted in cutting almost all the understory hemlock and was quickly stopped. For spacing during an understory thinning, the overstory trees should be ignored.
- Having thinning units at both higher and lower elevations provided some versatility when autumn weather brought periodic snow to the upper elevations. Rather than postpone work in the watershed indefinitely during snow events, thinning crews could move to lower elevation units until the snow melted.
- At one point in the season Ramirez had four trucks of thinners totaling about 28 guys. Ramon had his usual 10-12 person crew, and between the two crews they were covering a lot of ground. Fears that they would outpace the compliance effort were never realized because two designated SPU staff were periodically supported by a third person when needed. Part of the Ramirez crew were also conducting lop/pile which required little compliance work by SPU staff.
- The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (MIT) supplied funding and planning to lop and pile slash in several units (units 26A, 26B, 101A, and 101C) of this year's RT. The objective of this work was to promote/maintain the existence of huckleberry in traditional gathering areas and to facilitate pedestrian access to the areas for gathering. The contractor (Ramirez) had no problem separating thinning and lop/pile work into two invoices.
- With money left over from the lop/pile effort, MIT also planned and funded the restoration of a small wet meadow at the end of the 680 road (there's a map included in this packet). The objective was to benefit elk/deer habitat connectivity by thinning existing small trees around the meadow, lop/pile all slash, and thin two corridors between the meadow and a patch of nearby old-growth forest. All of the thinning was less than an acre.

- Just because a sanican does not have solid waste in it does not mean it doesn't need cleaning.

6.0 Status of RT Program in the CRMW

The RT program under the CRW-HCP was designed to treat roughly 10,480 acres in 15 years, ending in 2014. The cost commitments (\$2,620,000), however, were reached this year after treating 10,041 acres. Table 2 summarizes the acres of young forest treated under this program. Included in the table are five years of pre-commercial thinning conducted prior to the adoption of the CRW-HCP, non-HCP RT funded by other sources, and RT in the Tolt in 2013.

Table 2. Summary of the RT program in the CRMW.

Management	Year	Acres Treated	Treatment Summary						
			# Subunits	Thinning Spacing (ft)	Maximum Diameter Limits	Skips	Gaps	Slash Treatment	Girdling
Pre-HCP	1995	590	28	12	Y	N	N	N	N
	1996	671	7	13	Y	N	N	N	N
	1997	455	2	6-13	Y	N	N	N	N
	1998	166	2	13	Y	N	N	N	N
	1999	0							
CRW-HCP	2000	499	8	13	Y	N	N	N	N
	2001	1,282	9	15	Y	N	N	N	N
	2002	1,372	8	15	Y	N	N	N	N
	2003	1,154	14	12-15	Y	N	N	N	N
	2004*	1,017	16	13-16	Y	N	N	Y	N
	2005	683	17	12-18	Y	N	Y	Y	N
	2006**	362	13	11-17	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	2007	637	25	12-18	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	2008	699	43	8-18	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	2009	598	19	10-18	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	2010	573	27	12-18	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
	2011	482	20	13-18	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
	2012	171	8	13-18	Y	Y	N	N	N
	2013***	929	33	13-45	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Total	Non-HCP	2,554	*Includes 370 acres (Selleck and Foothills) funded by BPA (non-HCP).						
	HCP	10,041	**Includes 47 acres (Trillium) funded by BPA (non-HCP).						
Grand Total		12,595	***Plus 255 acres in the Tolt.						

HCP funding for this program is complete.